

1990

CENSUS OF
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SERIES CPH (3)

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**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
St. Joseph, MO MSA**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	---	---	---	---	---	---
Class of worker	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	---	---	---	---	---	---
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	---	---	---	---	---	---
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	---	---	---	---	---	---

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE											
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head					
Heading			Stubhead			Boxhead					
Table 47. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			Total noninstitutionalized civilian population 16 years and over, by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity			Total					
The State			Total			Total					
Stub			Total			Total					
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989.....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island				
42	South Carolina	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
44	Tennessee	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
46	Utah		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
47	Vermont	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
48	Virginia	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
49	Washington	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
50	West Virginia			125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
52	Wyoming	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA		
53	Puerto Rico	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
54	Not Assigned			127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BUCHANAN COUNTY, MO	
30 -----	26 (pt.)
31 -----	26 (pt.)
32 -----	26 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
BUCHANAN COUNTY, MO	
26 -----	30
	31
	32

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Buchanan County							
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 25	Tract 28	
LAND AREA											
Square kilometers -----	1 061.3	1 061.3	112.3	13.0	13.0	6.3	14.7	5.7	3.4	280.3	
Square miles -----	409.8	409.8	43.4	5.0	5.0	2.4	5.7	2.2	1.3	108.2	
AGE											
All persons -----	83 083	83 083	71 852	2 673	3 837	2 699	1 325	2 429	2 613	4 306	
Under 5 years -----	5 976	5 976	5 252	160	296	205	96	156	186	295	
5 to 9 years -----	6 220	6 220	5 320	169	277	205	102	177	205	365	
10 to 14 years -----	5 924	5 924	5 053	169	280	220	101	216	189	378	
15 to 19 years -----	5 842	5 842	5 029	221	289	232	114	192	175	316	
20 to 24 years -----	5 619	5 619	5 018	229	256	164	78	126	192	205	
25 to 34 years -----	13 128	13 128	11 426	448	625	476	191	352	413	667	
35 to 44 years -----	11 209	11 209	9 491	390	505	339	244	376	297	724	
45 to 54 years -----	7 919	7 919	6 532	241	353	241	166	220	241	515	
55 to 64 years -----	7 609	7 609	6 466	196	366	246	126	248	275	404	
65 to 74 years -----	7 217	7 217	6 372	183	317	213	72	244	252	280	
75 to 84 years -----	4 686	4 686	4 284	171	218	133	28	101	142	125	
85 years and over -----	1 734	1 734	1 609	96	55	25	7	21	46	32	
3 and 4 years -----	2 481	2 481	2 165	81	116	88	35	67	81	117	
16 years and over -----	63 809	63 809	55 241	2 121	2 926	2 015	997	1 841	2 002	3 193	
18 years and over -----	61 630	61 630	53 386	2 050	2 813	1 928	955	1 765	1 919	3 066	
21 years and over -----	57 922	57 922	50 123	1 903	2 643	1 811	894	1 661	1 823	2 915	
60 years and over -----	17 515	17 515	15 604	561	765	482	163	506	576	612	
62 years and over -----	15 994	15 994	14 313	519	696	438	137	459	518	531	
Median -----	34.1	34.1	33.9	33.7	33.0	31.7	33.9	34.9	33.5	34.0	
Female -----	43 713	43 713	38 135	1 402	2 030	1 359	658	1 251	1 355	2 130	
Under 5 years -----	2 923	2 923	2 554	68	146	92	57	81	98	145	
5 to 9 years -----	2 968	2 968	2 570	77	143	93	45	83	92	168	
10 to 14 years -----	2 924	2 924	2 465	81	142	96	40	109	87	197	
15 to 19 years -----	2 858	2 858	2 489	108	137	117	51	97	80	139	
20 to 24 years -----	2 914	2 914	2 624	113	125	80	47	60	102	103	
25 to 34 years -----	6 691	6 691	5 817	232	321	231	97	192	202	355	
35 to 44 years -----	5 731	5 731	4 873	198	264	184	118	175	147	350	
45 to 54 years -----	4 137	4 137	3 459	128	192	127	79	116	134	241	
55 to 64 years -----	4 073	4 073	3 524	102	190	124	65	139	140	193	
65 to 74 years -----	4 084	4 084	3 651	106	189	114	33	125	144	144	
75 to 84 years -----	3 124	3 124	2 898	121	145	84	20	59	100	74	
85 years and over -----	1 286	1 286	1 211	68	36	17	6	15	29	21	
3 and 4 years -----	1 248	1 248	1 093	29	57	46	22	35	43	52	
16 years and over -----	34 362	34 362	30 094	1 154	1 571	1 057	505	962	1 065	1 578	
18 years and over -----	33 319	33 319	29 205	1 127	1 518	1 014	484	918	1 026	1 522	
21 years and over -----	31 404	31 404	27 488	1 039	1 437	950	455	870	979	1 458	
60 years and over -----	10 608	10 608	9 617	359	467	272	83	276	344	315	
62 years and over -----	9 782	9 782	8 899	337	428	243	73	251	315	282	
Median -----	35.8	35.8	35.9	36.3	35.0	33.6	33.9	35.2	36.1	34.1	
Male -----	39 370	39 370	33 717	1 271	1 807	1 340	667	1 178	1 258	2 176	
Median age -----	32.3	32.3	31.9	31.1	31.3	30.1	33.9	34.2	30.9	33.9	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All persons -----	83 083	83 083	71 852	2 673	3 837	2 699	1 325	2 429	2 613	4 306	
In households -----	80 649	80 649	69 428	2 461	3 837	2 699	1 325	2 429	2 605	4 306	
Householder -----	32 486	32 486	28 411	1 026	1 510	1 023	458	900	1 007	1 490	
Family householder -----	22 319	22 319	19 076	663	1 088	729	383	704	731	1 235	
Nonfamily householder -----	10 167	10 167	9 335	363	422	294	75	196	276	255	
Living alone -----	8 990	8 990	8 268	294	374	250	61	166	247	223	
Spouse -----	17 669	17 669	14 773	536	852	545	339	604	561	1 122	
Child -----	25 217	25 217	21 553	719	1 224	921	460	788	832	1 489	
Other relatives -----	2 734	2 734	2 392	64	132	113	36	80	128	122	
Nonrelatives -----	2 543	2 543	2 299	116	119	97	32	57	77	83	
Institutionalized persons -----	1 698	1 698	1 688	209	—	—	—	—	8	—	
Other persons in group quarters -----	736	736	736	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons per household -----	2.48	2.48	2.44	2.40	2.54	2.64	2.89	2.70	2.59	2.89	
Persons per family -----	3.04	3.04	3.03	2.99	3.03	3.17	3.18	3.09	3.08	3.21	
Persons 65 years and over -----	13 637	13 637	12 265	450	590	371	107	366	440	437	
In households -----	12 561	12 561	11 199	290	590	371	107	366	432	437	
Householder -----	9 010	9 010	8 100	192	422	262	70	260	304	289	
Nonfamily householder -----	4 620	4 620	4 263	83	215	128	28	100	143	114	
Living alone -----	4 500	4 500	4 156	83	206	121	26	96	141	111	
Spouse -----	2 886	2 886	2 519	72	134	88	30	94	99	117	
Other relatives -----	542	542	470	22	28	15	5	10	21	28	
Nonrelatives -----	123	123	110	4	6	6	2	2	8	3	
Institutionalized persons -----	1 065	1 065	1 055	160	—	—	—	—	8	—	
Other persons in group quarters -----	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families -----	22 319	22 319	19 076	663	1 088	729	383	704	731	1 235	
With own children under 18 years -----	10 695	10 695	9 177	313	527	376	191	333	330	618	
Number of own children under 18 years -----	19 702	19 702	16 931	555	936	711	342	609	613	1 152	
Married-couple families -----	17 669	17 669	14 773	536	852	545	339	604	561	1 122	
With own children under 18 years -----	7 935	7 935	6 598	243	386	273	160	283	243	557	
Number of own children under 18 years -----	14 986	14 986	12 505	448	712	525	291	530	470	1 053	
Female householder, no husband present -----	3 717	3 717	3 478	104	197	142	30	86	126	80	
With own children under 18 years -----	2 299	2 299	2 168	59	122	84	21	42	64	44	
Number of own children under 18 years -----	3 986	3 986	3 763	91	197	151	36	66	108	80	
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15 years and over -----	30 065	30 065	25 681	999	1 385	991	510	902	955	1 648	
Never married -----	7 563	7 563	6 647	305	517	368	111	185	227	335	
Now married, except separated -----	18 259	18 259	15 291	570	885	563	346	620	572	1 144	
Separated -----	483	483	452	14	30	14	5	7	17	12	
Widowed -----	944	944	817	31	42	29	8	28	35	35	
Divorced -----	2 816	2 816	2 474	79	111	117	40	62	104	122	
Females 15 years and over -----	34 898	34 898	30 546	1 176	1 599	1 078	516	978	1 078	1 620	
Never married -----	6 576	6 576	5 936	279	447	220	84	154	163	228	
Now married, except separated -----	18 254	18 254	15 280	566	886	558	347	619	573	1 148	
Separated -----	681	681	637	25	22	25	5	8	21	19	
Widowed -----	5 402	5 402	5 007	195	238	139	42	123	189	125	
Divorced -----	3 985	3 985	3 686	111	206	136	38	74	132	100	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Buchanan County—Con.			St. Joseph city, Buchanan County						
	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 32	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	270.4	54.4	22.0	7.9	6.1	8.9	1.7	2.5	3.1	13.4
Square miles	104.4	21.0	8.5	3.0	2.3	3.5	.6	1.0	1.2	5.2
AGE										
All persons	2 340	512	1 023	2 563	4 662	3 468	2 017	2 839	2 827	7 246
Under 5 years	135	30	70	150	337	277	158	195	155	419
5 to 9 years	197	37	69	163	372	250	186	183	178	491
10 to 14 years	164	29	71	162	359	242	171	190	201	437
15 to 19 years	156	40	73	214	297	265	137	171	165	666
20 to 24 years	137	29	77	220	227	233	148	155	128	658
25 to 34 years	396	83	151	440	690	578	341	411	317	870
35 to 44 years	283	60	144	370	824	438	253	363	436	1 015
45 to 54 years	281	78	128	221	522	314	182	248	285	722
55 to 64 years	226	59	119	187	494	332	173	270	314	623
65 to 74 years	196	46	76	173	342	288	145	251	333	684
75 to 84 years	120	17	28	169	169	198	81	233	256	477
85 years and over	49	4	17	94	29	53	42	169	59	184
3 and 4 years	72	11	33	76	136	108	67	78	71	193
16 years and over	1 816	406	805	2 035	3 536	2 648	1 478	2 229	2 250	5 817
18 years and over	1 760	392	767	1 966	3 410	2 545	1 429	2 160	2 189	5 660
21 years and over	1 659	373	722	1 827	3 254	2 387	1 339	2 071	2 101	5 024
60 years and over	479	96	179	542	774	700	365	794	812	1 666
62 years and over	429	81	160	503	673	636	331	737	746	1 551
Median	34.7	36.3	35.0	33.5	35.5	32.9	31.2	38.2	40.5	35.8
Female										
Under 5 years	1 172	249	504	1 347	2 346	1 847	1 042	1 579	1 551	3 957
5 to 9 years	71	16	30	61	165	138	84	83	81	211
10 to 14 years	79	15	32	74	166	130	83	93	97	244
15 to 19 years	89	12	34	79	176	124	69	95	102	219
20 to 24 years	79	13	27	106	140	125	68	83	76	372
25 to 34 years	64	12	36	110	116	116	79	89	65	316
35 to 44 years	205	44	75	228	353	299	169	213	172	475
45 to 54 years	141	31	79	187	422	228	127	196	230	531
55 to 64 years	141	37	66	117	267	172	100	137	156	377
55 to 64 years	110	31	52	98	249	172	93	150	173	348
65 to 74 years	106	24	42	101	172	176	81	143	189	408
75 to 84 years	58	11	20	119	101	132	54	164	167	317
85 years and over	29	3	11	67	19	35	35	133	43	139
3 and 4 years	36	6	12	26	68	53	38	29	38	100
16 years and over	920	205	403	1 112	1 812	1 432	793	1 289	1 250	3 243
18 years and over	890	197	388	1 085	1 752	1 384	768	1 255	1 223	3 169
21 years and over	839	193	374	1 001	1 678	1 306	725	1 211	1 185	2 808
60 years and over	252	49	104	349	407	431	221	517	497	1 041
62 years and over	224	45	95	329	358	396	199	485	455	985
Median	35.0	38.6	37.4	35.9	36.2	34.7	32.6	42.1	42.1	37.6
Male										
Median age	1 168	263	519	1 216	2 316	1 621	975	1 260	1 276	3 289
Median age	34.4	33.8	32.8	31.0	34.8	31.1	30.1	33.8	38.8	33.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 340	512	1 023	2 563	4 662	3 468	2 017	2 839	2 827	7 246
In households	2 330	512	1 023	2 351	4 662	3 468	1 994	2 595	2 827	6 467
Householder	882	187	419	989	1 735	1 379	769	1 043	1 223	2 696
Family householder	667	152	288	631	1 403	979	532	752	827	1 854
Nonfamily householder	215	35	131	358	332	400	237	291	396	842
Living alone	187	30	114	289	286	359	205	260	369	767
Spouse	586	133	226	505	1 243	756	378	603	719	1 571
Child	718	148	312	681	1 494	1 111	653	814	790	1 890
Other relatives	89	26	28	61	100	120	111	71	54	163
Nonrelatives	55	18	38	115	90	102	83	64	41	147
Institutionalized persons	10	—	—	209	—	—	23	229	—	228
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	15	—	551
Persons per household	2.64	2.74	2.44	2.38	2.69	2.51	2.59	2.49	2.31	2.40
Persons per family	3.09	3.02	2.97	2.98	3.02	3.03	3.15	2.98	2.89	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	365	67	121	436	540	539	268	653	648	1 345
In households	355	67	121	276	540	539	247	433	648	1 149
Householder	246	40	81	185	338	388	188	298	455	807
Nonfamily householder	105	12	37	80	102	204	103	137	224	415
Living alone	102	12	37	80	101	197	99	130	217	411
Spouse	90	21	29	67	180	121	46	110	168	282
Other relatives	15	6	8	20	22	25	11	20	16	55
Nonrelatives	4	—	3	4	—	5	2	5	9	5
Institutionalized persons	10	—	—	160	—	—	21	220	—	196
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	667	152	288	631	1 403	979	532	752	827	1 854
With own children under 18 years	287	62	139	299	664	473	278	350	331	827
Number of own children under 18 years	531	109	238	530	1 191	847	516	640	611	1 524
Married-couple families	586	133	226	505	1 243	756	378	603	719	1 571
With own children under 18 years	249	52	105	229	566	339	191	266	277	659
Number of own children under 18 years	471	92	182	423	1 038	636	362	504	510	1 231
Female householder, no husband present	56	12	48	104	125	188	126	124	84	232
With own children under 18 years	28	7	26	59	84	118	73	69	38	141
Number of own children under 18 years	47	13	46	91	132	190	135	116	72	247
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	911	210	405	955	1 755	1 244	696	963	1 022	2 616
Never married	177	53	93	293	341	288	182	212	187	757
Now married, except separated	604	141	231	538	1 265	787	392	631	735	1 614
Separated	5	1	5	14	15	29	16	11	13	26
Widowed	50	4	11	31	27	38	22	40	26	73
Divorced	75	11	65	79	107	102	84	69	61	146
Females 15 years and over	933	206	408	1 133	1 839	1 455	806	1 308	1 271	3 283
Never married	136	29	55	274	256	229	142	223	182	802
Now married, except separated	607	140	235	534	1 262	789	393	633	735	1 620
Separated	11	1	10	25	18	21	22	22	10	43
Widowed	112	19	53	190	138	223	132	293	218	527
Divorced	67	17	55	110	165	193	112	137	126	291

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.								
	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.5	.8	.6	2.3	2.5	1.8
Square miles .....	.8	.9	.5	.6	.3	.2	.9	1.0	.7
AGE									
All persons	376	5 208	2 936	3 053	1 212	705	3 999	5 285	2 459
Under 5 years	1	381	325	251	106	16	358	406	181
5 to 9 years	12	371	229	200	84	15	339	417	167
10 to 14 years	38	329	179	198	72	10	309	371	141
15 to 19 years	45	316	240	207	69	39	302	318	134
20 to 24 years	11	362	274	288	101	62	294	373	147
25 to 34 years	83	928	552	541	205	120	668	906	397
35 to 44 years	77	634	335	370	132	43	464	657	312
45 to 54 years	42	412	236	243	94	30	356	401	199
55 to 64 years	31	447	203	244	111	46	359	383	235
65 to 74 years	23	494	210	256	115	60	328	515	317
75 to 84 years	8	402	117	193	76	149	166	380	184
85 years and over	5	132	36	62	47	115	56	158	45
3 and 4 years	1	167	117	99	45	7	132	159	60
16 years and over	309	4 057	2 170	2 367	935	659	2 931	4 026	1 947
18 years and over	290	3 937	2 079	2 294	914	653	2 809	3 894	1 893
21 years and over	279	3 748	1 912	2 133	857	606	2 625	3 705	1 814
60 years and over	52	1 277	480	644	291	343	724	1 262	672
62 years and over	46	1 178	434	594	276	334	658	1 196	632
Median	34.6	34.1	28.4	31.4	33.5	57.8	30.6	33.3	36.5
Female	167	2 869	1 545	1 592	671	375	2 082	2 880	1 320
Under 5 years	—	186	167	103	63	3	175	197	79
5 to 9 years	5	187	99	95	40	8	159	199	88
10 to 14 years	17	163	91	100	33	4	152	189	62
15 to 19 years	20	147	134	104	33	12	160	152	67
20 to 24 years	4	209	162	155	62	22	154	191	83
25 to 34 years	34	476	258	253	101	34	351	492	200
35 to 44 years	26	346	172	173	66	10	236	349	160
45 to 54 years	19	214	109	138	53	11	186	207	117
55 to 64 years	21	262	115	137	61	17	184	226	132
65 to 74 years	13	305	124	137	65	36	186	298	181
75 to 84 years	4	277	88	147	54	118	103	258	120
85 years and over	4	97	26	50	40	100	36	122	31
3 and 4 years	—	86	64	41	31	3	63	86	29
16 years and over	140	2 302	1 166	1 281	532	359	1 564	2 266	1 079
18 years and over	129	2 245	1 115	1 244	520	359	1 496	2 211	1 055
21 years and over	125	2 145	1 024	1 151	486	340	1 399	2 105	1 013
60 years and over	32	832	304	408	191	263	414	795	403
62 years and over	27	768	279	380	183	262	379	756	381
Median	38.2	36.4	28.8	34.2	35.2	78.0	31.7	35.4	39.2
Male	209	2 339	1 391	1 461	541	330	1 917	2 405	1 139
Median age	33.8	31.9	28.2	28.8	31.1	32.9	29.8	30.8	34.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	376	5 208	2 936	3 053	1 212	705	3 999	5 285	2 459
In households	19	5 184	2 840	3 022	1 137	393	3 971	5 237	2 459
Householder	11	2 273	1 251	1 396	548	299	1 568	2 196	1 052
Family householder	6	1 411	667	712	267	145	1 015	1 443	712
Nonfamily householder	5	862	584	684	281	254	553	753	340
Living alone	3	762	512	597	256	242	476	682	303
Spouse	5	1 063	346	473	163	28	673	1 072	583
Child	1	1 494	943	881	332	41	1 332	1 594	657
Other relatives	—	167	156	105	41	6	215	184	70
Nonrelatives	2	187	61	167	53	19	183	191	97
Institutionalized persons	351	—	61	17	69	260	17	48	—
Other persons in group quarters	6	24	35	14	6	52	11	—	—
Persons per household	1.73	2.28	2.27	2.16	2.07	1.31	2.53	2.38	2.34
Persons per family	2.00	2.93	3.17	3.05	3.01	2.67	3.19	2.98	2.84
Persons 65 years and over	36	1 028	363	511	238	324	550	1 053	546
In households	2	1 026	340	501	175	190	545	1 027	546
Householder	2	751	269	404	144	178	406	742	382
Nonfamily householder	1	422	168	273	99	166	228	401	180
Living alone	1	411	163	262	94	165	222	393	176
Spouse	—	222	43	71	25	9	105	238	148
Other relatives	—	43	23	15	4	2	28	41	13
Nonrelatives	—	10	5	11	2	1	6	6	3
Institutionalized persons	34	—	18	8	63	133	5	26	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	5	2	—	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	6	1 411	667	712	267	45	1 015	1 443	712
With own children under 18 years	—	652	388	371	136	22	554	707	292
Number of own children under 18 years	—	1 187	754	694	265	35	1 051	1 289	513
Married-couple families	5	1 063	346	473	163	28	673	1 072	583
With own children under 18 years	—	445	169	222	66	10	337	488	215
Number of own children under 18 years	—	836	342	461	147	16	667	925	386
Female householder, no husband present	1	299	273	194	90	13	267	301	101
With own children under 18 years	—	184	199	126	63	8	182	188	58
Number of own children under 18 years	—	315	381	202	108	15	323	323	91
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	180	1 794	1 015	1 110	415	304	1 397	1 796	879
Never married	124	454	414	378	144	130	389	436	169
Now married, except separated	16	1 083	367	489	175	70	715	1 104	591
Separated	5	25	46	34	13	13	38	33	16
Widowed	6	64	31	34	11	25	65	57	33
Divorced	29	168	157	175	72	66	190	166	70
Females 15 years and over	145	2 333	1 188	1 294	535	360	1 596	2 295	1 091
Never married	83	459	390	311	127	71	360	423	167
Now married, except separated	20	1 085	382	477	174	52	711	1 109	594
Separated	9	43	52	47	25	13	49	48	15
Widowed	11	405	165	232	135	187	219	418	185
Divorced	22	341	199	227	74	37	257	297	130

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.									
	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)	
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	10.7	5.4	1.3	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.0	1.2	3.0	
Square miles	4.1	2.1	.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	.5	1.2	
AGE										
All persons	4 150	3 635	2 301	371	2 690	752	2 366	1 830	2 608	
Under 5 years	286	293	198	20	203	62	154	114	186	
5 to 9 years	317	327	186	25	205	57	173	152	205	
10 to 14 years	317	263	208	19	220	54	208	143	188	
15 to 19 years	291	208	140	30	232	60	188	94	175	
20 to 24 years	262	201	172	32	164	52	124	111	191	
25 to 34 years	625	591	412	50	473	123	345	300	411	
35 to 44 years	585	443	289	52	339	131	368	225	296	
45 to 54 years	481	363	194	40	239	84	211	140	241	
55 to 64 years	343	407	200	52	244	62	235	170	275	
65 to 74 years	295	366	177	31	213	44	240	199	252	
75 to 84 years	235	139	98	12	133	17	99	144	142	
85 years and over	113	34	27	8	25	6	21	38	46	
3 and 4 years	125	113	89	7	87	24	66	49	81	
16 years and over	3 170	2 704	1 680	303	2 008	559	1 792	1 401	1 998	
18 years and over	3 049	2 631	1 620	291	1 921	538	1 718	1 361	1 915	
21 years and over	2 877	2 509	1 538	267	1 804	506	1 616	1 302	1 819	
60 years and over	800	764	403	75	481	95	490	476	576	
62 years and over	725	674	352	62	438	82	446	446	518	
Median	34.6	34.0	30.7	36.9	31.7	32.7	34.8	35.1	33.5	
Female	2 221	1 926	1 199	187	1 353	374	1 219	994	1 353	
Under 5 years	142	137	100	12	90	35	80	56	98	
5 to 9 years	161	152	95	13	93	25	80	83	92	
10 to 14 years	158	140	95	11	96	19	106	68	87	
15 to 19 years	135	110	64	12	117	29	95	40	80	
20 to 24 years	129	111	87	15	80	32	59	66	101	
25 to 34 years	322	307	202	23	229	62	189	153	201	
35 to 44 years	306	243	150	27	184	61	170	108	147	
45 to 54 years	256	195	102	20	126	40	111	78	134	
55 to 64 years	169	225	118	29	123	34	132	99	140	
65 to 74 years	189	200	99	14	114	20	124	120	144	
75 to 84 years	166	81	66	7	84	12	58	97	100	
85 years and over	88	25	21	4	17	5	15	26	29	
3 and 4 years	66	54	49	3	45	11	35	30	43	
16 years and over	1 729	1 473	893	149	1 053	285	937	782	1 063	
18 years and over	1 673	1 434	870	145	1 010	274	895	764	1 024	
21 years and over	1 591	1 368	829	134	946	258	847	732	977	
60 years and over	529	428	253	40	271	49	269	299	344	
62 years and over	488	378	219	34	243	45	246	280	315	
Median	36.6	35.2	32.5	39.3	33.6	32.6	35.0	37.9	36.2	
Male	1 929	1 709	1 102	184	1 337	378	1 147	836	1 255	
Median age	31.7	33.1	29.4	35.7	30.0	32.8	34.0	33.0	30.9	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 150	3 635	2 301	371	2 690	752	2 366	1 830	2 608	
In households	3 993	3 635	2 301	352	2 690	752	2 366	1 819	2 600	
Householder	1 509	1 419	884	147	1 019	269	876	750	1 005	
Family householder	1 095	1 077	613	95	726	216	687	499	730	
Nonfamily householder	414	342	271	52	293	53	189	251	275	
Living alone	361	303	242	44	249	43	162	229	247	
Spouse	900	853	438	74	542	183	589	388	560	
Child	1 342	1 179	773	98	919	259	774	573	832	
Other relatives	124	96	118	18	113	17	76	66	128	
Nonrelatives	118	88	88	15	97	24	51	42	75	
Institutionalized persons	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons per household	2.65	2.56	2.60	2.39	2.64	2.80	2.70	2.43	2.59	
Persons per family	3.16	2.98	3.17	3.00	3.17	3.13	3.09	3.06	3.08	
Persons 65 years and over	643	539	302	51	371	67	360	381	440	
In households	489	539	302	50	371	67	360	372	432	
Householder	354	375	223	41	262	47	255	282	304	
Nonfamily householder	205	163	110	23	128	21	96	164	143	
Living alone	201	161	107	23	121	19	93	161	141	
Spouse	99	139	60	7	88	17	94	73	99	
Other relatives	30	23	12	2	15	1	10	13	21	
Nonrelatives	6	2	7	—	6	2	1	4	8	
Institutionalized persons	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 095	1 077	613	95	726	216	687	499	730	
With own children under 18 years	543	515	317	37	375	109	328	241	330	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 018	956	611	70	709	199	600	441	613	
Married-couple families	900	853	438	74	542	183	589	388	560	
With own children under 18 years	422	361	216	29	272	86	279	181	243	
Number of own children under 18 years	798	677	424	54	523	160	524	340	470	
Female householder, no husband present	152	186	133	16	142	22	84	81	126	
With own children under 18 years	100	135	79	6	84	14	41	48	64	
Number of own children under 18 years	179	243	145	11	151	25	63	82	108	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 470	1 255	800	156	988	284	878	634	953	
Never married	351	237	203	40	268	61	180	143	227	
Now married, except separated	934	866	454	78	560	186	605	397	571	
Separated	15	15	21	2	14	3	7	9	17	
Widowed	48	26	22	10	29	5	35	29	35	
Divorced	122	111	100	26	117	29	59	56	103	
Females 15 years and over	1 760	1 497	909	151	1 074	295	953	787	1 076	
Never married	296	235	155	26	220	50	150	131	163	
Now married, except separated	934	863	452	79	555	187	604	395	572	
Separated	25	37	30	5	25	4	8	13	21	
Widowed	315	187	148	21	139	26	121	165	189	
Divorced	190	175	124	20	135	28	70	83	131	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.				Remainder of Buchanan County				
	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 32 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	—	—	6.2	3.0	5.1	4.1	.3	8.8	.7
Square miles	—	—	2.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	.1	3.4	.3
AGE									
All persons	—	—	58	236	110	369	9	573	63
Under 5 years	—	—	4	16	10	19	2	34	2
5 to 9 years	—	—	2	14	6	27	—	45	4
10 to 14 years	—	—	2	22	7	38	—	47	8
15 to 19 years	—	—	4	22	7	24	—	54	4
20 to 24 years	—	—	9	19	9	23	—	26	2
25 to 34 years	—	—	12	37	8	47	3	68	7
35 to 44 years	—	—	4	36	20	67	—	113	8
45 to 54 years	—	—	5	27	20	39	2	82	9
55 to 64 years	—	—	7	19	9	34	2	64	13
65 to 74 years	—	—	7	14	10	29	—	28	4
75 to 84 years	—	—	1	6	2	20	—	11	2
85 years and over	—	—	1	4	2	2	—	1	—
3 and 4 years	—	—	1	7	5	8	1	11	1
16 years and over	—	—	50	182	86	278	7	438	49
18 years and over	—	—	50	170	84	268	7	417	47
21 years and over	—	—	45	158	76	256	—	388	45
60 years and over	—	—	14	32	19	65	1	68	16
62 years and over	—	—	13	32	16	60	—	55	13
Median	—	—	30.5	30.8	40.3	35.8	30.5	36.9	40.2
Female	—	—	26	113	55	183	6	284	32
Under 5 years	—	—	1	7	7	8	2	22	1
5 to 9 years	—	—	1	8	3	13	—	20	3
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	10	2	18	—	21	3
15 to 19 years	—	—	1	7	2	12	—	22	2
20 to 24 years	—	—	3	8	3	9	—	15	1
25 to 34 years	—	—	5	16	4	22	2	35	3
35 to 44 years	—	—	2	16	11	36	—	57	5
45 to 54 years	—	—	3	14	11	20	1	39	5
55 to 64 years	—	—	5	12	4	18	1	31	7
65 to 74 years	—	—	4	8	5	13	—	13	1
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	4	2	13	—	8	1
85 years and over	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	1	—
3 and 4 years	—	—	1	1	3	4	1	11	—
16 years and over	—	—	24	86	42	139	4	220	25
18 years and over	—	—	24	82	42	134	4	210	23
21 years and over	—	—	23	81	38	131	4	197	23
60 years and over	—	—	9	21	10	36	1	34	7
62 years and over	—	—	8	21	8	32	—	28	5
Median	—	—	43.0	36.5	41.3	37.9	29.5	37.2	40.3
Male	—	—	32	123	55	186	3	289	31
Median age	—	—	26.0	27.8	38.5	32.8	52.5	36.8	38.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	—	—	58	236	110	369	9	573	63
In households	—	—	58	236	110	369	9	573	63
Householder	—	—	21	84	37	131	4	189	24
Family householder	—	—	17	65	32	109	3	167	17
Nonfamily householder	—	—	4	19	5	22	1	22	7
Living alone	—	—	3	17	5	15	1	18	4
Spouse	—	—	14	51	31	96	3	156	15
Child	—	—	11	85	38	113	2	201	14
Other relatives	—	—	5	7	3	12	—	19	4
Nonrelatives	—	—	7	9	1	17	—	8	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	—	—	2.76	2.81	2.97	2.82	2.25	3.03	2.63
Persons per family	—	—	2.76	3.20	3.25	3.03	2.67	3.25	2.94
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	9	24	14	51	—	40	6
In households	—	—	9	24	14	51	—	40	6
Householder	—	—	4	16	7	34	—	23	5
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	7	3	11	—	7	4
Living alone	—	—	—	7	3	9	—	7	3
Spouse	—	—	4	4	5	13	—	13	—
Other relatives	—	—	1	4	2	3	—	4	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	—	—	17	65	32	109	3	167	17
With own children under 18 years	—	—	6	32	14	54	1	82	5
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	7	60	25	89	2	143	9
Married-couple families	—	—	14	51	31	96	3	156	15
With own children under 18 years	—	—	4	26	14	47	1	74	4
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	5	46	25	76	2	131	6
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	3	11	—	9	—	8	2
With own children under 18 years	—	—	2	5	—	4	—	7	1
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	2	13	—	7	—	11	3
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	—	—	26	96	44	141	3	226	24
Never married	—	—	9	30	12	29	—	50	5
Now married, except separated	—	—	16	52	32	98	3	160	15
Separated	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
Widowed	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	3	1
Divorced	—	—	1	9	—	9	—	11	3
Females 15 years and over	—	—	24	88	43	144	4	221	25
Never married	—	—	1	10	5	18	—	34	4
Now married, except separated	—	—	16	53	32	97	3	160	15
Separated	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Widowed	—	—	4	14	5	15	—	16	2
Divorced	—	—	3	9	1	13	1	10	4

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Buchanan County—Con.							
	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31	Tract 32 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers .....	.3	—	299.1	280.3	270.3	48.2	12.7	19.0
Square miles .....	.1	—	115.5	108.2	104.4	18.6	4.9	7.3
AGE								
All persons	5	—	2 176	4 306	2 340	454	39	787
Under 5 years	—	—	146	295	135	26	1	54
5 to 9 years	—	—	165	365	197	35	1	55
10 to 14 years	1	—	150	378	164	27	2	49
15 to 19 years	—	—	165	316	156	36	—	51
20 to 24 years	1	—	115	205	137	20	5	58
25 to 34 years	2	—	314	667	396	71	5	114
35 to 44 years	1	—	336	724	283	56	2	108
45 to 54 years	—	—	258	515	281	73	7	101
55 to 64 years	—	—	232	404	226	52	7	100
65 to 74 years	—	—	194	280	196	39	3	62
75 to 84 years	—	—	79	125	120	16	5	22
85 years and over	—	—	22	32	49	3	1	13
3 and 4 years	—	—	64	117	72	10	1	26
16 years and over	4	—	1 683	3 193	1 816	356	35	623
18 years and over	4	—	1 617	3 066	1 760	342	35	597
21 years and over	4	—	1 523	2 915	1 659	328	34	564
60 years and over	—	—	412	612	479	82	10	147
62 years and over	—	—	371	531	429	68	10	128
Median	27.5	—	35.9	34.0	34.7	37.1	51.8	36.0
Female								
Under 5 years	2	—	1 082	2 130	1 172	223	18	391
5 to 9 years	—	—	75	145	71	15	—	23
10 to 14 years	—	—	73	168	79	14	1	24
15 to 19 years	—	—	92	197	89	12	1	24
20 to 24 years	1	—	81	139	79	12	—	20
25 to 34 years	1	—	55	103	64	9	2	28
35 to 44 years	—	—	147	355	205	39	2	59
45 to 54 years	—	—	165	350	141	29	1	63
55 to 64 years	—	—	130	241	141	34	4	52
65 to 74 years	—	—	117	193	110	26	2	40
75 to 84 years	—	—	95	144	106	20	2	34
85 years and over	—	—	41	74	58	11	2	16
3 and 4 years	—	—	11	21	29	2	1	8
16 years and over	2	—	32	52	36	5	—	11
18 years and over	2	—	824	1 578	920	181	16	317
21 years and over	2	—	792	1 522	890	173	16	306
60 years and over	—	—	745	1 458	839	170	16	293
62 years and over	—	—	208	315	252	40	5	83
Median	28.5	—	188	282	224	37	5	74
Male								
Under 5 years	3	—	35.9	34.1	35.0	38.6	51.5	37.5
Median age	27.5	—	35.8	33.9	34.4	35.4	52.5	34.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	5	—	2 176	4 306	2 340	454	39	787
In households	5	—	2 176	4 306	2 330	454	39	787
Householder	2	—	793	1 490	882	166	22	335
Family householder	1	—	643	1 235	667	135	11	223
Nonfamily householder	1	—	150	255	215	31	11	112
Living alone	—	—	135	223	187	27	10	97
Spouse	1	—	583	1 122	586	119	9	175
Child	—	—	720	1 489	718	137	5	227
Other relatives	—	—	50	122	89	21	1	21
Nonrelatives	2	—	30	83	55	11	2	29
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.50	—	2.74	2.89	2.64	2.73	1.77	2.35
Persons per family	2.00	—	3.10	3.21	3.09	3.05	2.36	2.90
Persons 65 years and over								
In households	—	—	295	437	365	58	9	97
Householder	—	—	295	437	355	58	9	97
Nonfamily householder	—	—	199	289	246	3	6	65
Living alone	—	—	68	114	105	12	3	30
Spouse	—	—	64	111	102	12	3	30
Other relatives	—	—	84	117	90	17	3	25
Nonrelatives	—	—	11	28	15	5	—	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	3
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1	—	643	1 235	667	135	11	223
With own children under 18 years	—	—	290	618	287	56	4	107
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	536	1 152	531	102	4	178
Married-couple families	1	—	583	1 122	586	119	9	175
With own children under 18 years	—	—	261	557	249	48	3	79
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	491	1 053	471	87	3	136
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	37	80	56	9	1	37
With own children under 18 years	—	—	20	44	28	5	1	21
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	30	80	47	11	1	33
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2	—	873	1 648	911	184	19	309
Never married	—	—	195	335	177	44	6	63
Now married, except separated	1	—	598	1 144	604	125	9	179
Separated	—	—	7	12	5	1	—	3
Widowed	—	—	19	35	50	4	3	8
Divorced	1	—	54	122	75	10	1	56
Females 15 years and over	2	—	842	1 620	933	182	16	320
Never married	—	—	141	228	136	28	1	45
Now married, except separated	1	—	596	1 148	607	124	9	182
Separated	—	—	3	19	11	1	—	8
Widowed	—	—	63	125	112	15	3	39
Divorced	1	—	39	100	67	14	3	46

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buchanan County			St. Joseph city, Buchanan County		
	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 7	Tract 10	Tract 14
AGE						
All persons	79 378	79 378	68 245	6 827	2 262	3 576
Under 5 years	5 622	5 622	4 908	386	243	322
5 to 9 years	5 857	5 857	4 968	441	160	297
10 to 14 years	5 588	5 588	4 726	395	125	258
15 to 19 years	5 503	5 503	4 697	615	173	252
20 to 24 years	5 314	5 314	4 722	595	217	266
25 to 34 years	12 464	12 464	10 780	808	448	608
35 to 44 years	10 734	10 734	9 030	955	264	411
45 to 54 years	7 650	7 650	6 272	700	176	324
55 to 64 years	7 362	7 362	6 228	610	170	319
65 to 74 years	7 013	7 013	6 169	671	160	307
75 to 84 years	4 579	4 579	4 178	470	98	156
85 years and over	1 692	1 692	1 567	181	28	56
3 and 4 years	2 337	2 337	2 024	178	91	122
16 years and over	61 226	61 226	52 725	5 527	1 709	2 650
18 years and over	59 185	59 185	51 005	5 384	1 650	2 547
21 years and over	55 685	55 685	47 945	4 805	1 524	2 387
60 years and over	17 054	17 054	15 150	1 641	387	672
62 years and over	15 577	15 577	13 901	1 527	347	614
Median	34.5	34.5	34.3	36.7	29.1	31.0
Female	41 899	41 899	36 379	3 750	1 196	1 876
Under 5 years	2 753	2 753	2 390	198	121	163
5 to 9 years	2 805	2 805	2 411	217	75	134
10 to 14 years	2 759	2 759	2 306	195	63	134
15 to 19 years	2 687	2 687	2 322	345	102	134
20 to 24 years	2 771	2 771	2 489	298	128	142
25 to 34 years	6 386	6 386	5 521	436	209	317
35 to 44 years	5 503	5 503	4 656	505	130	205
45 to 54 years	4 009	4 009	3 337	367	82	171
55 to 64 years	3 942	3 942	3 396	340	99	163
65 to 74 years	3 976	3 976	3 543	401	95	180
75 to 84 years	3 054	3 054	2 829	312	72	97
85 years and over	1 254	1 254	1 179	136	20	36
3 and 4 years	1 178	1 178	1 025	94	51	60
16 years and over	33 078	33 078	28 852	3 102	920	1 418
18 years and over	32 106	32 106	28 032	3 036	882	1 364
21 years and over	30 292	30 292	26 412	2 697	812	1 278
60 years and over	10 339	10 339	9 350	1 026	244	390
62 years and over	9 540	9 540	8 658	970	220	360
Median	36.2	36.2	36.4	38.6	29.3	32.1
Male	37 479	37 479	31 866	3 077	1 066	1 700
Median age	32.6	32.6	32.2	34.7	29.0	30.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	79 378	79 378	68 245	6 827	2 262	3 576
In households	77 195	77 195	66 072	6 129	2 182	3 554
Householder	31 242	31 242	27 190	2 588	1 008	1 417
Family householder	21 464	21 464	18 240	1 766	505	911
Nonfamily householder	9 778	9 778	8 950	822	503	506
Living alone	8 661	8 661	7 943	749	443	435
Spouse	17 216	17 216	14 344	1 525	292	623
Child	23 824	23 824	20 194	1 734	668	1 154
Other relatives	2 507	2 507	2 177	147	98	188
Nonrelatives	2 406	2 406	2 167	135	116	172
Institutionalized persons	1 541	1 541	1 531	216	49	12
Other persons in group quarters	642	642	642	482	31	10
Persons per household	2.47	2.47	2.43	2.36	2.19	2.51
Persons per family	3.03	3.03	3.01	2.92	3.14	3.16
Persons 65 years and over	13 284	13 284	11 914	1 322	286	519
In households	12 256	12 256	10 896	1 136	268	514
Householder	8 777	8 777	7 868	796	214	380
Nonfamily householder	4 494	4 494	4 137	410	138	217
Living alone	4 382	4 382	4 038	406	134	212
Spouse	2 840	2 840	2 473	282	35	100
Other relatives	522	522	450	53	15	28
Nonrelatives	117	117	105	5	4	6
Institutionalized persons	1 017	1 017	1 007	186	13	5
Other persons in group quarters	11	11	11	-	5	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	21 464	21 464	18 240	1 766	505	911
With own children under 18 years	10 168	10 168	8 660	759	294	493
Number of own children under 18 years	18 607	18 607	15 862	1 388	544	917
Married-couple families	17 183	17 183	14 300	1 517	292	614
With own children under 18 years	7 647	7 647	6 318	614	145	308
Number of own children under 18 years	14 432	14 432	11 974	1 152	295	599
Female householder, no husband present	3 423	3 423	3 186	202	179	229
With own children under 18 years	2 109	2 109	1 979	122	139	155
Number of own children under 18 years	3 531	3 531	3 310	197	235	268
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	28 729	28 729	24 371	2 465	797	1 254
Never married	6 991	6 991	6 081	674	298	331
Now married, except separated	17 717	17 717	14 764	1 557	306	653
Separated	438	438	407	23	35	34
Widowed	904	904	778	70	25	63
Divorced	2 679	2 679	2 341	141	133	173
Females 15 years and over	33 582	33 582	29 272	3 140	937	1 445
Never married	6 100	6 100	5 470	743	283	302
Now married, except separated	17 788	17 788	14 839	1 570	324	659
Separated	629	629	585	38	39	41
Widowed	5 246	5 246	4 853	514	128	210
Divorced	3 819	3 819	3 525	275	163	233
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS						
				ST. JOSEPH, MO MSA		
				7		

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		St. Joseph city, Buchanan County
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 10
AGE				
All persons -----	2 635	2 635	2 616	624
Under 5 years -----	255	255	255	78
5 to 9 years -----	250	250	247	63
10 to 14 years -----	233	233	229	50
15 to 19 years -----	241	241	241	64
20 to 24 years -----	233	233	231	54
25 to 34 years -----	450	450	447	88
35 to 44 years -----	317	317	314	61
45 to 54 years -----	178	178	177	60
55 to 64 years -----	181	181	179	31
65 to 74 years -----	168	168	168	48
75 to 84 years -----	93	93	92	19
85 years and over -----	36	36	36	8
3 and 4 years -----	93	93	93	25
16 years and over -----	1 849	1 849	1 837	426
18 years and over -----	1 754	1 754	1 742	396
21 years and over -----	1 597	1 597	1 586	356
60 years and over -----	377	377	374	91
62 years and over -----	345	345	343	85
Median -----	27.4	27.4	27.4	25.4
Female -----	1 288	1 288	1 278	324
Under 5 years -----	122	122	122	44
5 to 9 years -----	108	108	108	24
10 to 14 years -----	120	120	118	25
15 to 19 years -----	116	116	116	30
20 to 24 years -----	104	104	102	31
25 to 34 years -----	204	204	202	42
35 to 44 years -----	150	150	148	35
45 to 54 years -----	84	84	84	27
55 to 64 years -----	95	95	94	16
65 to 74 years -----	92	92	92	28
75 to 84 years -----	64	64	63	16
85 years and over -----	29	29	29	6
3 and 4 years -----	45	45	45	12
16 years and over -----	915	915	907	227
18 years and over -----	872	872	864	215
21 years and over -----	796	796	789	195
60 years and over -----	228	228	226	59
62 years and over -----	209	209	208	58
Median -----	28.3	28.3	28.3	26.8
Male -----	1 347	1 347	1 338	300
Median age -----	26.6	26.6	26.6	24.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons -----	2 635	2 635	2 616	624
In households -----	2 405	2 405	2 386	608
Householder -----	899	899	893	224
Family householder -----	594	594	589	154
Nonfamily householder -----	305	305	304	70
Living alone -----	260	260	259	62
Spouse -----	244	244	242	46
Child -----	989	989	983	258
Other relatives -----	174	174	171	54
Nonrelatives -----	99	99	97	26
Institutionalized persons -----	143	143	143	12
Other persons in group quarters -----	87	87	87	4
Persons per household -----	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.65
Persons per family -----	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.23
Persons 65 years and over -----	297	297	296	75
In households -----	254	254	253	70
Householder -----	197	197	197	53
Nonfamily householder -----	114	114	114	29
Living alone -----	107	107	107	28
Spouse -----	34	34	34	8
Other relatives -----	17	17	17	8
Nonrelatives -----	6	6	5	1
Institutionalized persons -----	43	43	43	5
Other persons in group quarters -----	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families -----	594	594	589	154
With own children under 18 years -----	355	355	353	88
Number of own children under 18 years -----	753	753	747	194
Married-couple families -----	295	295	292	50
With own children under 18 years -----	164	164	163	21
Number of own children under 18 years -----	309	309	304	42
Female householder, no husband present -----	244	244	243	90
With own children under 18 years -----	154	154	153	57
Number of own children under 18 years -----	375	375	374	135
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over -----	959	959	955	202
Never married -----	468	468	467	111
Now married, except separated -----	326	326	323	54
Separated -----	32	32	32	9
Widowed -----	34	34	34	6
Divorced -----	99	99	99	22
Females 15 years and over -----	938	938	930	231
Never married -----	383	383	380	104
Now married, except separated -----	256	256	254	49
Separated -----	44	44	44	11
Widowed -----	136	136	135	36
Divorced -----	119	119	117	31

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buchanan County		
	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Total	St. Joseph city
AGE			
All persons	1 709	1 709	1 586
Under 5 years	175	175	162
5 to 9 years	184	184	170
10 to 14 years	168	168	163
15 to 19 years	160	160	144
20 to 24 years	125	125	115
25 to 34 years	307	307	285
35 to 44 years	214	214	197
45 to 54 years	105	105	96
55 to 64 years	135	135	122
65 to 74 years	82	82	78
75 to 84 years	40	40	38
85 years and over	14	14	14
3 and 4 years	74	74	69
16 years and over	1 142	1 142	1 054
18 years and over	1 079	1 079	997
21 years and over	1 003	1 003	929
60 years and over	197	197	186
62 years and over	175	175	167
Median	26.5	26.5	26.5
Female	869	869	807
Under 5 years	91	91	82
5 to 9 years	88	88	83
10 to 14 years	80	80	77
15 to 19 years	72	72	67
20 to 24 years	74	74	67
25 to 34 years	156	156	146
35 to 44 years	110	110	100
45 to 54 years	52	52	46
55 to 64 years	71	71	67
65 to 74 years	40	40	38
75 to 84 years	27	27	26
85 years and over	8	8	8
3 and 4 years	38	38	34
16 years and over	594	594	549
18 years and over	563	563	521
21 years and over	526	526	487
60 years and over	106	106	103
62 years and over	93	93	90
Median	27.3	27.3	27.6
Male	840	840	779
Median age	25.8	25.8	25.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 709	1 709	1 586
In households	1 691	1 691	1 568
Householder	517	517	488
Family householder	387	387	362
Nonfamily householder	130	130	126
Living alone	110	110	106
Spouse	316	316	284
Child	696	696	644
Other relatives	98	98	90
Nonrelatives	64	64	62
Institutionalized persons	12	12	12
Other persons in group quarters	6	6	6
Persons per household	2.89	2.89	2.88
Persons per family	3.39	3.39	3.40
Persons 65 years and over	136	136	130
In households	130	130	124
Householder	93	93	89
Nonfamily householder	38	38	36
Living alone	37	37	35
Spouse	27	27	26
Other relatives	7	7	6
Nonrelatives	3	3	3
Institutionalized persons	6	6	6
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	387	387	362
With own children under 18 years	228	228	216
Number of own children under 18 years	549	549	513
Married-couple families	284	284	264
With own children under 18 years	163	163	152
Number of own children under 18 years	404	404	372
Female householder, no husband present	78	78	76
With own children under 18 years	54	54	54
Number of own children under 18 years	130	130	127
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	572	572	526
Never married	187	187	172
Now married, except separated	306	306	282
Separated	4	4	4
Widowed	12	12	10
Divorced	63	63	58
Females 15 years and over	610	610	565
Never married	142	142	131
Now married, except separated	324	324	294
Separated	15	15	15
Widowed	55	55	53
Divorced	74	74	72

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County	
		Total	St. Joseph city
AGE			
All persons	78 233	78 233	67 180
Under 5 years	5 500	5 500	4 794
5 to 9 years	5 722	5 722	4 845
10 to 14 years	5 466	5 466	4 608
15 to 19 years	5 402	5 402	4 606
20 to 24 years	5 243	5 243	4 654
25 to 34 years	12 270	12 270	10 602
35 to 44 years	10 589	10 589	8 899
45 to 54 years	7 589	7 589	6 215
55 to 64 years	7 274	7 274	6 144
65 to 74 years	6 949	6 949	6 108
75 to 84 years	4 547	4 547	4 148
85 years and over	1 682	1 682	1 557
3 and 4 years	2 290	2 290	1 981
16 years and over	60 484	60 484	52 037
18 years and over	58 481	58 481	50 352
21 years and over	55 029	55 029	47 335
60 years and over	16 911	16 911	15 014
62 years and over	15 447	15 447	13 776
Median	34.6	34.6	34.5
Female	41 301	41 301	35 820
Under 5 years	2 693	2 693	2 335
5 to 9 years	2 742	2 742	2 353
10 to 14 years	2 700	2 700	2 250
15 to 19 years	2 645	2 645	2 282
20 to 24 years	2 726	2 726	2 445
25 to 34 years	6 277	6 277	5 419
35 to 44 years	5 423	5 423	4 584
45 to 54 years	3 979	3 979	3 310
55 to 64 years	3 894	3 894	3 350
65 to 74 years	3 944	3 944	3 513
75 to 84 years	3 031	3 031	2 807
85 years and over	1 247	1 247	1 172
3 and 4 years	1 157	1 157	1 007
16 years and over	32 670	32 670	28 470
18 years and over	31 716	31 716	27 667
21 years and over	29 925	29 925	26 069
60 years and over	10 259	10 259	9 273
62 years and over	9 467	9 467	8 588
Median	36.4	36.4	36.6
Male	36 932	36 932	31 360
Median age	32.7	32.7	32.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	78 233	78 233	67 180
In households	76 055	76 055	65 012
Householder	30 914	30 914	26 880
Family householder	21 223	21 223	18 014
Nonfamily householder	9 691	9 691	8 866
Living alone	8 586	8 586	7 871
Spouse	16 999	16 999	14 148
Child	23 335	23 335	19 743
Other relatives	2 444	2 444	2 117
Nonrelatives	2 363	2 363	2 124
Institutionalized persons	1 539	1 539	1 529
Other persons in group quarters	639	639	639
Persons per household	2.47	2.47	2.42
Persons per family	3.03	3.03	3.01
Persons 65 years and over	13 178	13 178	11 813
In households	12 152	12 152	10 797
Householder	8 703	8 703	7 797
Nonfamily householder	4 462	4 462	4 107
Living alone	4 350	4 350	4 008
Spouse	2 819	2 819	2 453
Other relatives	516	516	445
Nonrelatives	114	114	102
Institutionalized persons	1 015	1 015	1 005
Other persons in group quarters	11	11	11
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	21 223	21 223	18 014
With own children under 18 years	10 030	10 030	8 529
Number of own children under 18 years	18 220	18 220	15 503
Married-couple families	17 001	17 001	14 132
With own children under 18 years	7 546	7 546	6 224
Number of own children under 18 years	14 142	14 142	11 710
Female householder, no husband present	3 374	3 374	3 138
With own children under 18 years	2 075	2 075	1 945
Number of own children under 18 years	3 443	3 443	3 224
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	28 379	28 379	24 051
Never married	6 878	6 878	5 978
Now married, except separated	17 528	17 528	14 591
Separated	435	435	404
Widowed	897	897	772
Divorced	2 641	2 641	2 306
Females 15 years and over	33 166	33 166	28 882
Never married	6 011	6 011	5 386
Now married, except separated	17 562	17 562	14 632
Separated	619	619	575
Widowed	5 200	5 200	4 809
Divorced	3 774	3 774	3 480

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		St. Joseph, MO MSA		Buchanan County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Buchanan County									
				Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 25	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 32
RACE															
All persons		83 083		83 083		2 673		2 699		2 429		2 613		2 340	
White		79 378		71 852		2 518		2 462		2 396		2 574		2 324	
Black		2 635		68 245		111		185		10		5		4	
Hispanic origin		2 635		2 616		11		13		10		12		10	
Not of Hispanic origin		273		236		11		13		10		6		8	
Asian or Pacific Islander		273		236		11		13		10		6		8	
Asian		266		252		16		3		3		2		4	
Pacific Islander		247		236		15		3		2		1		6	
Chinese		44		44		3		3		3		6		1	
Filipino		49		48		3		3		3		6		1	
Japanese		26		26		1		1		2		1		1	
Asian Indian		63		63		1		1		1		1		1	
Korean		40		40		2		2		1		1		1	
Vietnamese		6		6		1		1		1		1		1	
Cambodian		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Hmong		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Laotian		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Thai		4		4		1		1		1		1		1	
Other Asian		14		14		1		1		1		1		1	
Pacific Islander		19		16		1		1		1		1		1	
Hawaiian		10		7		1		1		1		1		1	
Samoan		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Guamanian		8		8		1		1		1		1		1	
Other Pacific Islander		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Other race		531		503		17		39		12		26		9	
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		83 083		83 083		2 673		2 699		2 429		2 613		2 340	
Hispanic origin (of any race)		1 709		71 852		48		92		44		62		13	
Mexican		1 445		1 586		37		84		40		55		6	
Puerto Rican		23		22		1		1		1		1		1	
Cuban		21		21		1		1		1		1		1	
Other Hispanic		220		200		10		3		4		7		7	
Not of Hispanic origin		81 374		70 266		2 625		2 607		2 385		2 551		2 327	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		83 083		83 083		2 673		2 699		2 429		2 613		2 340	
White		79 378		71 852		2 518		2 462		2 396		2 574		2 324	
Hispanic origin		1 709		1 586		48		92		44		62		13	
Not of Hispanic origin		78 233		67 180		2 469		2 437		2 384		2 541		2 314	
Black		2 635		2 616		111		185		10		5		4	
Hispanic origin		2 615		2 596		105		182		8		5		4	
Not of Hispanic origin		273		236		11		13		10		3		8	
Asian or Pacific Islander		247		236		15		3		2		1		6	
Asian		44		44		3		3		3		6		1	
Pacific Islander		19		16		1		1		1		1		1	
Hispanic origin		240		212		16		7		9		3		5	
Not of Hispanic origin		233		252		1		1		3		2		4	
Asian or Pacific Islander		266		252		14		1		3		6		1	
Hispanic origin		14		14		1		1		1		1		1	
Not of Hispanic origin		252		238		15		39		12		26		4	
Other race		531		503		17		34		11		26		9	
Hispanic origin		490		443		12		34		9		26		9	
Not of Hispanic origin		41		40		5		5		1		1		1	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

St. Joseph city, Buchanan County

RACE	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
All persons	2 563	4 662	3 468	2 017	2 839	2 827	7 246	376	5 208	2 936	3 053	1 212	705	3 999
White	2 408	4 569	3 408	1 975	2 731	2 787	6 827	294	4 925	2 262	2 886	1 125	643	3 576
Black	111	46	41	13	59	10	269	74	237	624	121	74	52	339
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	13	4	12	11	3	12	1	12	17	16	7	6	22
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	13	3	—	19	12	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Asian	15	13	3	—	19	12	111	—	2	10	4	2	—	11
Chinese	5	4	—	—	5	6	25	—	2	1	—	2	—	2
Filipino	3	1	—	—	5	6	5	—	2	8	—	1	—	2
Japanese	1	2	1	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Asian Indian	2	2	1	—	1	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Korean	—	2	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	4	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hawaiian	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	17	21	12	17	19	15	24	7	32	23	26	4	4	47
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	2 563	4 662	3 468	2 017	2 839	2 827	7 246	376	5 208	2 936	3 053	1 212	705	3 999
Hispanic origin (of any race)	48	73	50	47	54	54	116	6	95	49	65	27	6	102
Mexican	37	58	46	42	43	48	78	6	79	29	48	24	5	90
Puerto Rican	1	—	—	5	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	10	14	4	—	10	5	28	—	14	18	17	1	1	12
Not of Hispanic origin	2 515	4 589	3 418	1 970	2 785	2 773	7 130	370	5 113	2 887	2 988	1 185	699	3 897
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	2 563	4 662	3 468	2 017	2 839	2 827	7 246	376	5 208	2 936	3 053	1 212	705	3 999
White	2 408	4 569	3 408	1 975	2 731	2 787	6 827	294	4 925	2 262	2 886	1 125	643	3 576
Hispanic origin	48	73	50	47	54	54	116	6	95	49	65	27	6	102
Not of Hispanic origin	2 379	4 515	3 371	1 939	2 698	2 748	6 735	293	4 864	2 240	2 849	1 106	641	3 520
Black	111	46	41	13	59	10	269	74	237	624	121	74	52	339
Hispanic origin	6	46	41	—	59	10	269	74	235	618	120	73	52	339
Not of Hispanic origin	105	46	41	13	59	10	269	74	235	618	120	73	52	339
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	13	4	12	11	3	12	1	12	17	16	7	6	22
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	11	13	4	12	11	3	12	1	12	17	16	7	6	22
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	13	3	—	19	12	114	—	2	10	4	2	—	15
Asian	15	13	3	—	19	12	111	—	2	10	4	2	—	11
Chinese	5	4	—	—	5	6	25	—	2	1	—	2	—	2
Filipino	3	1	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Japanese	1	2	1	—	1	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asian Indian	2	2	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	4	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hawaiian	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	17	21	12	17	19	15	24	7	32	23	26	4	4	47

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area													
RACE													
Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	
5 285	2 459	4 150	3 635	2 301	371	2 690	752	2 366	1 830	2 608	—	—	
5 113	2 410	3 999	3 558	2 238	360	2 453	736	2 336	1 768	2 569	—	—	
122	29	99	60	15	5	185	8	8	8	5	—	—	
9	8	9	10	15	1	13	1	7	9	6	—	—	
9	8	9	10	15	1	13	1	7	9	6	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	3	18	3	—	—	—	—	3	7	2	—	—	
3	3	15	3	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	—	—	
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	9	25	4	33	5	39	7	12	38	26	—	—	
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
5 285	2 459	4 150	3 635	2 301	371	2 690	752	2 366	1 830	2 608	—	—	
106	47	102	77	115	14	92	27	44	106	62	—	—	
96	41	92	71	94	14	84	24	40	97	55	—	—	
—	—	—	1	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	3	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	6	7	5	12	—	3	3	4	9	7	—	—	
5 179	2 412	4 048	3 558	2 186	357	2 598	725	2 322	1 724	2 546	—	—	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
5 285	2 459	4 150	3 635	2 301	371	2 690	752	2 366	1 830	2 608	—	—	
5 113	2 410	3 999	3 558	2 238	360	2 453	736	2 336	1 768	2 569	—	—	
72	38	80	72	80	9	49	20	32	62	33	—	—	
5 041	2 372	3 919	3 486	2 158	351	2 404	716	2 304	1 706	2 536	—	—	
122	29	99	60	15	5	185	8	8	8	5	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
122	29	99	60	15	5	182	8	8	7	5	—	—	
9	8	9	10	15	1	13	1	7	9	6	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	8	9	10	13	1	6	1	1	1	3	—	—	
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	8	3	—	—	
6	3	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
6	3	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35	9	25	4	33	5	39	7	12	38	26	—	—	
34	9	22	4	33	5	34	7	11	38	26	—	—	
1	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.		Remainder of Buchanan County					
	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 32 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)
RACE								
All persons	58	236	110	369	9	573	63	5
White	56	233	110	368	9	568	60	5
Black	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	58	236	110	369	9	573	63	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	—	—	2	—	10	—	—
Mexican	2	—	—	2	—	10	—	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	56	236	110	367	9	563	63	5
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	58	236	110	369	9	573	63	5
White	56	233	110	368	9	568	60	5
Hispanic origin	—	2	—	1	—	8	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	56	233	110	367	9	560	60	5
Black	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other race	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Buchanan County—Con.								
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31	Tract 32 (pt.)	
RACE								
All persons		2 176	4 306	2 340	454	39	787	
White		2 161	4 265	2 324	451	39	773	
Black			12	4			3	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		9	14	8	3			
American Indian		9	14	8	3			
Eskimo								
Aleut								
Asian or Pacific Islander		1	6	4				
Asian		1	6	1				
Chinese								
Filipino				1				
Japanese								
Asian Indian								
Korean		1	6					
Vietnamese								
Cambodian								
Hmong								
Laotian								
Thai								
Other Asian								
Pacific Islander								
Hawaiian				3				
Samoa				3				
Guamanian								
Other Pacific Islander								
Other race		5	9				11	
HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons		2 176	4 306	2 340	454	39	787	
Hispanic origin (of any race)		15	53	13	13		17	
Mexican		14	48	6	6		16	
Puerto Rican			1					
Cuban								
Other Hispanic		1	4	7	7		1	
Not of Hispanic origin		2 161	4 253	2 327	441	39	770	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons		2 176	4 306	2 340	454	39	787	
White		2 161	4 265	2 324	451	39	773	
Hispanic origin		10	33	10	11		7	
Not of Hispanic origin		2 151	4 232	2 314	440	39	766	
Black			12	4			3	
Hispanic origin								
Not of Hispanic origin								
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		9	14	8	3			
Hispanic origin			11	3	2			
Not of Hispanic origin		9	3	5	1			
Asian or Pacific Islander		1	6	4				
Hispanic origin								
Not of Hispanic origin		1	6					
Other race			9	4				
Hispanic origin		5	9				11	
Not of Hispanic origin							10	
							1	

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Buchanan County						
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 25	Tract 28
All housing units	35 652	35 652	31 276	1 126	1 616	1 128	474	949	1 089	1 566
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	32 486	32 486	28 411	1 026	1 510	1 023	458	900	1 007	1 490
Owner-occupied housing units	22 081	22 081	18 698	488	1 061	746	422	756	796	1 265
Percent of occupied housing units	68.0	68.0	65.8	47.6	70.3	72.9	92.1	84.0	79.0	84.9
White	21 502	21 502	18 134	484	1 049	687	415	752	791	1 256
Black	389	389	385	—	7	48	3	2	1	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	50	50	48	—	2	2	1	2	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	41	41	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other race	99	99	92	4	3	9	3	—	2	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	331	331	309	5	8	28	11	9	7	9
White, not of Hispanic origin	21 279	21 279	17 925	482	1 044	670	407	743	787	1 250
Renter-occupied housing units	10 405	10 405	9 713	538	449	277	36	144	211	225
White	9 740	9 740	9 056	486	441	261	35	140	205	222
Black	510	510	508	41	6	12	1	1	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	52	52	49	5	—	2	—	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	30	30	30	5	1	—	—	1	—	—
Other race	73	73	70	1	1	2	—	2	4	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	186	186	179	11	9	4	—	5	7	5
White, not of Hispanic origin	9 635	9 635	8 955	481	434	260	35	137	202	219
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	3 166	3 166	2 865	100	106	105	16	49	82	76
For sale only	442	442	414	16	14	18	2	5	15	10
For rent	1 129	1 129	1 085	64	25	25	3	7	32	14
Rented or sold, not occupied	202	202	182	7	18	2	2	8	6	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	121	121	46	7	9	—	—	—	1	2
For migrant workers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant	1 271	1 271	1 138	6	40	60	9	29	28	35
Boarded up	129	129	121	—	1	5	—	1	2	3
ROOMS										
1 room	233	233	214	6	1	2	—	—	4	4
2 rooms	1 010	1 010	976	27	18	21	2	4	11	3
3 rooms	3 061	3 061	2 885	134	87	69	12	33	65	52
4 rooms	6 769	6 769	5 896	245	334	262	51	182	319	287
5 rooms	9 715	9 715	8 585	252	549	376	94	320	427	386
6 rooms	6 943	6 943	5 955	185	334	212	125	235	178	378
7 rooms	3 827	3 827	3 242	132	143	98	98	107	48	229
8 or more rooms	4 094	4 094	3 523	145	150	88	92	68	37	227
Median, all housing units	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	6.1	5.3	4.8	5.6
Mean, all housing units	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	6.3	5.5	4.9	5.8
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	6.2	5.3	4.9	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.5	5.4	5.3	6.3	5.4	5.0	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	25 248	25 248	21 778	519	1 326	955	404	889	961	1 292
1, attached	798	798	776	5	21	13	3	8	7	12
2	2 101	2 101	2 083	11	53	46	—	16	15	10
3 or 4	1 711	1 711	1 668	59	27	36	1	7	—	29
5 to 9	1 365	1 365	1 364	174	121	10	—	4	8	1
10 to 19	1 233	1 233	1 228	285	2	1	—	—	—	2
20 to 49	571	571	571	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	461	461	461	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1 898	1 898	1 106	3	51	56	66	14	84	212
Other	266	266	241	7	15	11	—	11	14	8
Occupied housing units	32 486	32 486	28 411	1 026	1 510	1 023	458	900	1 007	1 490
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	8 990	8 990	8 268	294	374	250	61	166	247	223
2 persons	10 576	10 576	9 191	338	500	316	150	312	338	469
3 persons	5 388	5 388	4 625	182	275	174	96	170	173	296
4 persons	4 667	4 667	3 892	137	237	178	106	154	150	330
5 persons	1 962	1 962	1 666	57	75	72	30	79	55	117
6 or more persons	903	903	769	18	49	33	15	19	44	55
Median, occupied housing units	2.19	2.19	2.15	2.15	2.26	2.33	2.69	2.41	2.26	2.68
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.28	2.28	2.25	2.51	2.30	2.30	2.69	2.43	2.27	2.60
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.91	1.91	1.86	1.72	2.16	2.42	2.70	2.27	2.20	3.02
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	31 925	31 925	27 920	1 018	1 483	996	455	886	963	1 464
1.01 to 1.50	475	475	410	8	26	25	3	13	40	26
1.51 or more	86	86	81	—	1	2	—	1	4	—
Mean .....	.45	.45	.45	.44	.47	.50	.46	.49	.52	.49
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18 062	18 062	16 434	425	916	668	340	679	698	632
Less than \$20,000	2 783	2 783	2 611	—	209	226	8	95	206	50
\$20,000 to \$39,999	6 014	6 014	5 663	16	469	285	18	294	380	113
\$40,000 to \$59,999	4 552	4 552	4 170	95	153	97	95	196	91	166
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2 495	2 495	2 160	164	56	34	127	63	18	145
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 119	1 119	908	87	23	18	51	23	3	94
\$100,000 to \$149,999	730	730	595	45	4	5	29	8	—	52
\$150,000 to \$199,999	228	228	201	13	2	3	7	—	—	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999	73	73	62	3	—	—	4	—	—	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	34	34	31	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more	34	34	33	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars)	40 800	40 800	39 800	73 400	29 800	26 300	67 200	36 200	26 400	57 900
Mean (dollars)	48 700	48 700	47 500	79 600	33 500	31 500	72 600	39 300	27 800	62 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 046	10 046	9 586	532	437	273	31	137	204	168
Median contract rent (dollars)	227	227	228	324	205	189	244	202	201	245
Mean contract rent (dollars)	238	238	239	350	197	189	257	203	196	248
With meals included in rent	40	40	39	15	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	563	563	574	1 048	—	137	—	—	213	113
No meals included in rent	9 503	9 503	9 115	513	406	253	27	120	179	143
No cash rent	503	503	432	4	31	19	4	17	24	24

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 — Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Buchanan County—Con.			St. Joseph city, Buchanan County						
	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 32	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7
All housing units.....	977	189	488	1 088	1 792	1 476	902	1 123	1 276	2 827
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	882	187	419	989	1 735	1 379	769	1 043	1 223	2 696
Owner-occupied housing units.....	730	137	304	454	1 396	944	476	773	937	1 781
Percent of occupied housing units.....	82.8	73.3	72.6	45.9	80.5	68.5	61.9	74.1	76.6	66.1
White.....	728	137	301	450	1 377	932	469	759	929	1 746
Black.....	1	—	—	—	9	7	1	8	1	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	1	19
Other race.....	—	—	3	4	3	3	3	1	6	6
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	4	5	10	8	8	18	16	26
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	728	134	300	448	1 371	927	463	744	919	1 726
Renter-occupied housing units.....	152	50	115	535	339	435	293	270	286	915
White.....	152	50	113	483	324	427	283	255	278	842
Black.....	—	—	1	41	8	6	5	9	3	55
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	5	4	—	2	1	1	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	2	2	10
Other race.....	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	—	11	4	9	8	3	2	14
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	151	50	113	478	321	420	278	255	278	832
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	95	2	69	99	57	97	133	80	53	131
For sale only.....	5	1	7	15	10	13	6	10	9	31
For rent.....	10	—	18	64	15	23	27	36	26	81
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	2	7	2	17	11	1	5	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	26	—	33	7	2	8	1	2	4	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	54	1	9	6	28	36	88	32	11	10
Boarded up.....	4	—	1	—	2	1	19	2	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	5	1	5	6	3	1	—	—	4	5
2 rooms.....	13	2	8	27	5	18	14	7	54	49
3 rooms.....	59	2	38	134	28	84	91	51	60	256
4 rooms.....	216	19	223	244	153	318	204	228	134	484
5 rooms.....	294	52	125	246	449	507	233	296	277	576
6 rooms.....	203	43	59	177	452	297	167	219	285	533
7 rooms.....	103	30	21	129	359	124	77	144	214	374
8 or more rooms.....	84	40	9	125	343	127	116	178	248	550
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	5.9	4.4	5.0	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.6
Mean, all housing units.....	5.3	6.3	4.6	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.0	5.8
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.9	4.5	5.1	6.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	6.0	4.5	6.4	6.4	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	5.7	4.3	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	783	171	196	481	1 465	1 195	640	890	1 020	1 579
1, attached.....	2	—	2	5	95	19	32	16	9	255
2.....	2	4	—	11	114	52	122	63	12	170
3 or 4.....	5	—	—	59	40	27	56	13	117	110
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	174	6	121	22	16	20	101
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	285	—	2	12	4	16	271
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	75	46
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
Mobile home or trailer.....	180	14	285	3	72	47	4	113	1	136
Other.....	5	—	5	7	—	13	14	8	6	20
Occupied housing units.....	882	187	419	989	1 735	1 379	769	1 043	1 223	2 696
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	187	30	114	289	286	359	205	260	369	767
2 persons.....	312	67	134	327	652	454	224	366	445	959
3 persons.....	147	40	81	176	323	245	142	177	175	385
4 persons.....	144	33	58	127	321	206	113	163	146	383
5 persons.....	61	9	27	52	113	68	58	50	71	146
6 or more persons.....	31	8	5	18	40	47	27	27	17	56
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.31	2.45	2.21	2.13	2.39	2.23	2.30	2.21	2.04	2.11
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.35	2.11	2.50	2.42	2.26	2.23	2.23	2.18	2.27
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.38	2.88	2.59	1.71	2.26	2.14	2.48	2.15	1.50	1.58
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	855	186	414	981	1 718	1 353	753	1 033	1 218	2 671
1.01 to 1.50.....	25	—	5	8	17	25	15	9	3	21
1.51 or more.....	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	4
Mean.....	.49	.44	.52	.44	.43	.47	.47	.43	.38	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	371	66	96	405	1 286	827	415	690	875	1 516
Less than \$20,000.....	97	1	10	—	42	207	163	105	3	11
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	138	5	36	16	172	448	199	161	87	66
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	82	12	25	93	342	123	42	185	288	311
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	32	18	16	164	379	34	9	131	271	439
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	14	14	5	84	182	10	—	48	112	280
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	7	9	4	35	96	3	1	30	60	279
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	6	—	9	43	2	—	12	31	87
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	2	17	—	—	1	11	18
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	7	7	11
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	4	5	14
Median (dollars).....	31 900	76 300	40 800	72 600	63 800	28 600	23 100	47 900	64 200	76 200
Mean (dollars).....	36 700	86 500	45 700	77 400	72 400	31 200	25 800	56 900	74 500	89 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	101	27	105	532	337	428	290	266	285	905
Median contract rent (dollars).....	176	275	213	324	332	205	191	234	318	294
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	183	294	210	350	332	197	194	255	316	296
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	15	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	1 048	337	—	163	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	75	24	91	513	321	400	271	246	270	882
No cash rent.....	26	3	14	4	15	28	18	20	15	23

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.								
	Tract B	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
All housing units	12	2 441	1 615	1 603	763	386	1 855	2 384	1 111
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	11	2 273	1 251	1 396	548	299	1 568	2 196	1 052
Owner-occupied housing units	B	1 441	410	616	214	12	897	1 520	843
Percent of occupied housing units	72.7	63.4	32.8	44.1	39.1	4.0	57.2	69.2	80.1
White	B	1 378	334	591	186	10	822	1 477	830
Black	—	54	72	19	26	2	61	31	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	4	—	4	1	—	3	5	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other race	—	5	3	2	—	—	8	6	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	19	5	5	4	—	19	19	13
White, not of Hispanic origin	B	1 365	334	588	182	10	811	1 464	820
Renter-occupied housing units	3	832	841	780	334	287	671	676	209
White	3	776	674	738	323	266	595	655	206
Black	—	48	152	31	8	15	62	15	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	3	6	1	2	3	6	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—
Other race	—	5	8	9	1	3	6	6	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	10	15	18	5	5	13	10	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	3	771	668	729	322	264	587	651	203
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	1	168	364	207	215	87	287	188	59
For sale only	—	39	22	17	15	24	44	42	16
For rent	—	66	135	77	86	54	78	83	17
Rented or sold, not occupied	1	17	14	15	4	2	23	6	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	6	1	1	3	—	1	4	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	40	192	97	107	7	141	53	15
Boarded up	—	4	25	2	9	3	19	4	2
ROOMS									
1 room	—	29	24	24	27	35	19	2	3
2 rooms	—	79	109	154	141	104	62	41	4
3 rooms	—	145	353	300	144	176	217	203	40
4 rooms	1	376	348	321	162	43	418	381	194
5 rooms	2	723	304	329	111	14	487	741	426
6 rooms	1	518	221	205	78	6	309	492	253
7 rooms	6	262	89	114	34	3	154	266	120
8 or more rooms	2	309	167	156	66	5	189	258	71
Median, all housing units	6.8	5.3	4.4	4.5	3.9	2.8	4.9	5.3	5.2
Mean, all housing units	6.8	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.3	2.9	5.1	5.4	5.4
Median, occupied housing units	6.9	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.1	2.9	5.0	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.9	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	7.0	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.8	4.3	4.5	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	12	1 753	557	794	254	3	1 276	1 904	980
1, attached	—	46	34	28	30	4	51	52	4
2	—	189	297	209	96	15	247	194	46
3 or 4	—	130	330	199	114	31	157	116	6
5 to 9	—	104	207	107	131	47	71	17	—
10 to 19	—	114	120	165	58	42	8	41	1
20 to 49	—	87	58	13	65	61	—	40	—
50 or more	—	—	—	67	—	178	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	8	—	4	—	—	23	6	70
Other	—	10	12	15	11	5	22	14	4
Occupied housing units	11	2 273	1 251	1 396	548	299	1 568	2 196	1 052
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	3	762	512	597	256	242	476	682	303
2 persons	B	756	329	379	140	37	466	685	394
3 persons	—	343	169	183	68	9	233	388	160
4 persons	—	252	129	129	46	8	213	265	127
5 persons	—	115	62	72	21	1	110	122	47
6 or more persons	—	45	50	36	17	2	70	54	21
Median, occupied housing units	1.81	2.00	1.84	1.77	1.63	1.50	2.16	2.11	2.07
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.83	2.11	2.07	2.11	2.05	2.10	2.16	2.18	2.03
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.75	1.72	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.16	1.89	2.27
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	11	2 249	1 217	1 370	526	292	1 512	2 169	1 042
1.01 to 1.50	—	19	27	17	16	2	45	21	7
1.51 or more	—	5	7	9	6	5	11	6	3
Mean	.25	.41	.47	.45	.47	.45	.49	.43	.43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	8	1 315	319	536	164	3	779	1 394	759
Less than \$20,000	—	102	133	205	100	1	347	155	34
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3	596	126	200	45	2	343	757	340
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	437	36	60	9	—	79	384	300
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3	110	15	35	5	—	8	77	64
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1	48	3	12	2	—	1	15	18
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	19	5	14	3	—	—	6	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	1	1	8	—	—	1	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	75 000	38 800	23 200	24 300	17 300	22 500	21 600	34 600	40 300
Mean (dollars)	65 300	42 300	29 000	34 200	22 900	20 800	23 800	36 400	42 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	3	824	838	771	330	287	658	669	202
Median contract rent (dollars)	294	253	188	202	187	185	189	242	273
Mean contract rent (dollars)	296	258	182	211	195	271	188	239	278
With meals included in rent	—	2	3	3	2	1	7	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	157	141	454	162	875	274	—	—
No meals included in rent	3	795	818	747	318	283	616	644	186
No cash rent	—	27	17	21	10	3	35	25	16

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.								
	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)
All housing units	1 552	1 550	989	171	1 124	279	925	833	1 087
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 509	1 419	884	147	1 019	269	876	750	1 005
Owner-occupied housing units	1 063	1 123	589	93	742	242	735	527	795
Percent of occupied housing units	70.4	79.1	66.6	63.3	72.8	90.0	83.9	70.3	79.1
White	1 037	1 117	571	87	683	236	731	517	790
Black	14	4	3	2	48	3	2	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	—	5	—	2	1	2	3	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	5	1	10	3	9	2	—	7	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	12	22	22	5	28	8	9	21	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 030	1 096	559	85	666	230	722	504	786
Renter-occupied housing units	446	296	295	54	277	27	141	223	210
White	421	280	290	53	261	26	137	218	204
Black	19	11	—	1	12	1	1	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other race	3	1	3	—	2	—	2	2	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10	6	14	1	4	—	5	5	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	414	275	280	52	260	26	134	215	201
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	43	131	105	24	105	10	49	83	82
For sale only	10	13	20	2	18	1	5	16	15
For rent	17	61	36	8	25	3	7	25	32
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	13	8	1	2	1	8	1	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	15	41	41	13	60	5	29	41	28
Boarded up	—	5	7	4	5	—	1	4	2
ROOMS									
1 room	2	12	10	—	2	—	—	2	4
2 rooms	20	16	14	3	21	2	2	17	11
3 rooms	151	48	91	33	69	10	33	97	65
4 rooms	220	370	256	40	262	44	176	170	319
5 rooms	483	551	285	54	375	71	311	273	426
6 rooms	344	320	188	24	209	69	233	158	178
7 rooms	191	131	79	11	98	50	105	51	47
8 or more rooms	141	102	66	6	88	33	65	65	37
Median, all housing units	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.8
Mean, all housing units	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.9
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 191	1 081	801	123	951	214	870	699	959
1, attached	7	17	27	3	13	1	7	12	7
2	22	19	85	2	46	—	16	39	15
3 or 4	44	22	30	6	36	—	7	18	—
5 to 9	32	152	8	1	10	—	4	5	8
10 to 19	51	17	—	19	1	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—
50 or more	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	106	234	18	16	56	64	12	2	84
Other	5	8	20	1	11	—	9	11	14
Occupied housing units	1 509	1 419	884	147	1 019	269	876	750	1 005
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	361	303	242	44	249	43	162	229	247
2 persons	451	504	257	53	314	89	302	232	337
3 persons	277	286	152	16	174	51	166	132	172
4 persons	261	204	128	23	177	64	150	88	150
5 persons	116	88	71	7	72	14	78	50	55
6 or more persons	43	34	34	4	33	8	18	19	44
Median, occupied housing units	2.37	2.31	2.28	2.06	2.33	2.55	2.41	2.13	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.48	2.25	2.22	2.27	2.30	2.52	2.44	2.20	2.27
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.92	2.65	2.39	1.74	2.42	2.67	2.26	1.84	2.20
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 482	1 396	862	144	992	266	862	736	961
1.01 to 1.50	22	20	19	2	25	3	13	13	40
1.51 or more	5	3	3	1	2	—	1	1	4
Mean .....	.49	.48	.51	.49	.50	.48	.49	.47	.52
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	904	897	525	80	664	181	666	482	698
Less than \$20,000	12	72	229	41	226	6	94	110	206
\$20,000 to \$39,999	305	230	254	32	284	16	290	287	380
\$40,000 to \$59,999	492	408	38	3	97	77	193	72	91
\$60,000 to \$79,999	70	153	2	—	34	66	60	9	18
\$80,000 to \$99,999	16	23	—	—	17	9	21	2	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	8	11	2	2	4	4	8	2	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	43 600	47 000	21 600	19 600	26 200	58 200	36 000	29 000	26 400
Mean (dollars)	45 400	47 000	23 100	27 300	31 000	59 400	39 100	30 000	27 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	435	293	290	54	273	26	135	221	203
Median contract rent (dollars)	302	159	188	175	189	231	202	183	201
Mean contract rent (dollars)	282	165	195	175	189	256	203	183	196
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	413	—	—	—	137	—	—	213	213
No meals included in rent	416	275	267	46	253	23	118	202	178
No cash rent	18	18	23	8	19	3	17	18	24

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.				Remainder of Buchanan County				
	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 32 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	—	21	91	38	140	4	195	24
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	21	84	37	131	4	189	24
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	11	56	34	117	4	180	21
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	—	52.4	66.7	91.9	89.3	100.0	95.2	87.5
White.....	—	—	11	56	34	117	4	179	21
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	11	56	34	117	4	177	21
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	10	28	3	14	—	9	3
White.....	—	—	10	28	3	14	—	9	3
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	10	28	3	14	—	9	3
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	—	—	—	7	1	9	—	6	—
For sale only.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
For rent.....	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	4	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2
3 rooms.....	—	—	6	6	—	3	—	—	—
4 rooms.....	—	—	4	26	1	16	—	7	6
5 rooms.....	—	—	6	29	6	42	1	23	9
6 rooms.....	—	—	3	16	8	37	3	56	2
7 rooms.....	—	—	2	8	3	19	—	48	2
8 or more rooms.....	—	—	5	5	20	23	—	59	3
Median, all housing units.....	—	—	5.4	4.9	7.6	5.7	5.8	6.7	4.9
Median, all housing units.....	—	—	6.2	5.1	7.6	6.0	5.8	6.9	5.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	5.4	5.0	7.7	5.8	5.8	6.7	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	5.3	5.1	7.8	5.9	5.8	6.8	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	5.5	4.6	6.0	5.2	—	5.9	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	—	—	17	69	38	131	4	190	19
1, attached.....	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	1
2.....	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	2	19	—	4	—	2	2
Other.....	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	21	84	37	131	4	189	24
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	—	—	3	17	5	15	1	18	4
2 persons.....	—	—	8	23	11	46	2	61	10
3 persons.....	—	—	6	17	6	30	—	45	4
4 persons.....	—	—	2	17	10	31	1	42	4
5 persons.....	—	—	—	7	5	7	—	16	1
6 or more persons.....	—	—	2	3	—	2	—	7	1
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.44	2.62	2.92	2.65	2.00	2.84	2.30
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.08	2.32	2.70	2.60	2.00	2.84	2.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	3.17	3.21	3.75	2.83	—	3.00	3.00
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	—	—	21	83	37	130	4	189	24
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean.....	—	—	.45	.54	.39	.47	.39	.43	.50
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	7	39	20	89	4	159	13
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	2	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	1	23	—	21	1	2	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	—	3	7	2	30	—	18	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	—	2	2	—	22	—	61	3
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	1	—	3	13	1	42	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	25	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	5	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	—	52 500	27 800	120 800	48 400	95 000	78 700	52 500
Mean (dollars).....	—	—	57 100	30 300	124 300	54 600	99 400	87 500	51 300
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	7	24	—	9	—	5	2
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	338	196	—	217	—	325	200
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	277	196	—	221	—	266	200
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	—	—	7	17	—	6	—	4	2
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	1	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Buchanan County—Con.							
	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31	Tract 32 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2	—	835	1 566	977	168	30	397
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	2	—	793	1 490	882	166	22	335
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1	—	639	1 265	730	126	18	248
Percent of occupied housing units.....	50.0	—	80.6	84.9	82.8	75.9	81.8	74.0
White.....	1	—	639	1 256	728	126	18	245
Black.....	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	2	9	1	3	—	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1	—	637	1 250	728	123	18	244
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1	—	154	225	152	40	4	87
White.....	1	—	151	222	152	40	4	85
Black.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1	—	151	219	151	40	4	85
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	—	—	42	76	95	2	8	62
For sale only.....	—	—	3	10	5	1	—	6
For rent.....	—	—	3	14	10	—	—	15
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	3	14	—	—	—	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	5	2	26	—	8	33
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	28	35	54	1	—	7
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	1
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	—	3	4	5	1	1	5
2 rooms.....	—	—	6	3	13	1	2	7
3 rooms.....	—	—	24	52	59	2	2	32
4 rooms.....	—	—	116	287	216	15	12	197
5 rooms.....	1	—	222	386	294	46	4	96
6 rooms.....	—	—	214	378	203	40	4	43
7 rooms.....	1	—	138	229	103	28	1	13
8 or more rooms.....	—	—	112	227	84	35	4	4
Median, all housing units.....	6.0	—	5.7	5.6	5.2	6.0	4.3	4.3
Mean, all housing units.....	6.0	—	5.9	5.8	5.3	6.3	4.7	4.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.0	—	5.7	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.0	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.0	—	5.9	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.0	—	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.0	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	2	—	713	1 292	783	154	17	127
1, attached.....	—	—	3	12	2	—	—	—
2.....	—	—	3	10	2	2	—	—
3 or 4.....	—	—	8	29	5	—	—	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	101	212	180	12	13	266
Other.....	—	—	4	8	5	—	—	4
Occupied housing units.....	2	—	793	1 490	882	166	22	335
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	—	—	135	223	187	27	10	97
2 persons.....	1	—	295	469	312	59	8	111
3 persons.....	1	—	133	296	147	34	3	64
4 persons.....	—	—	140	330	144	31	1	41
5 persons.....	—	—	60	117	61	9	—	20
6 or more persons.....	—	—	30	55	31	6	—	2
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.50	—	2.39	2.68	2.31	2.45	1.63	2.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.00	—	2.36	2.60	2.30	2.38	1.50	2.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.00	—	2.57	3.02	2.38	2.80	2.17	2.39
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	2	—	782	1 464	855	165	22	331
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	9	26	25	—	—	4
1.51 or more.....	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—
Mean.....	.42	—	.46	.49	.49	.44	.33	.51
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	221	632	371	59	3	57
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	16	50	97	1	—	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	54	113	138	4	1	13
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	—	54	166	82	9	—	18
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	—	42	145	32	16	—	14
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	24	94	14	13	—	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	24	52	7	9	2	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	4	6	1	6	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	—	53 800	57 900	31 900	79 200	106 300	50 800
Mean (dollars).....	—	—	61 900	62 800	36 700	90 000	85 800	56 300
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1	—	70	168	101	20	3	81
Median contract rent (dollars).....	188	—	164	245	176	272	213	217
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	187	—	176	248	183	302	209	213
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	1	—	63	143	75	17	3	74
No cash rent.....	—	—	7	24	26	3	—	7

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA		Buchanan County		St. Joseph city, Buchanan County	
	Total	St. Joseph city	Total	Tract 7	Tract 10	Tract 14
Occupied housing units	31 242	27 190		2 588	1 008	1 417
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	21 502	18 134		1 746	334	822
Percent of occupied housing units	68.8	66.7		54.5	33.1	58.0
Renter-occupied housing units	9 740	9 056		842	674	595
Percent of occupied housing units	31.2	33.3		32.5	66.9	42.0
ROOMS						
1 room	168	159		3	20	13
2 rooms	700	675		47	68	43
3 rooms	2 356	2 229		245	213	142
4 rooms	5 697	5 493		415	208	321
5 rooms	8 651	7 589		500	181	392
6 rooms	6 340	5 389		496	134	238
7 rooms	3 559	2 992		352	61	124
8 or more rooms	3 771	3 224		530	123	144
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.2		5.7	4.5	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7		6.4	6.2	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.2		4.0	3.8	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1 detached	23 097	19 847		1 510	372	1 042
1 attached	643	642		242	17	39
2 or 4	1 597	1 571		183	157	148
5 or 9	1 257	1 231		90	200	102
10 to 19	1 008	1 008		85	129	47
20 to 49	904	899		174	75	7
50 or more	423	423		44	47	—
Mobile home or trailer	415	415		138	—	18
Other	1 649	1 646		126	—	14
	212	192		16	11	—
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	8 661	7 943		749	443	435
2 persons	10 266	9 406		888	255	423
3 persons	5 161	4 406		362	132	211
4 persons	4 464	3 690		354	94	190
5 persons	1 860	1 565		135	50	98
6 or more persons	830	698		48	34	60
Median, occupied housing units	2.18	2.14		2.08	1.74	2.15
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.27	2.24		2.25	2.02	2.15
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.88	1.83		1.50	1.55	2.15
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	30 733	26 750		2 568	983	1 369
1.01 to 1.50	433	367		16	19	40
1.51 or more	76	76		4	6	8
Mean	.45	.45		.40	.44	.48
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units						
Less than \$20,000	17 554	15 934		1 485	252	715
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2 598	2 426		11	90	324
\$40,000 to \$59,999	5 829	5 478		63	107	307
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4 475	4 096		308	32	75
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 468	2 135		436	14	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 103	894		274	3	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	715	581		265	5	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	226	199		86	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	73	62		18	—	—
\$300,000 or more	33	30		10	—	—
Median (dollars)	34	33		14	—	—
Mean (dollars)	41 300	40 200		75 900	25 000	21 500
	49 100	47 900		89 500	31 200	23 900
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units						
Median contract rent (dollars)	9 396	8 938		832	673	583
Mean contract rent (dollars)	228	229		294	191	187
With meals included in rent	38	37		295	188	186
Mean contract rent (dollars)	589	602		—	3	5
No meals included in rent	8 874	8 488		810	657	355
No cash rent	484	413		22	13	32

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		St. Joseph city, Buchanan County
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 10
Occupied housing units	899	899	893	224
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	389	389	385	72
Percent of occupied housing units	43.3	43.3	43.1	32.1
Renter-occupied housing units	510	510	508	152
Percent of occupied housing units	56.7	56.7	56.9	67.9
ROOMS				
1 room	11	11	11	—
2 rooms	39	39	39	14
3 rooms	82	82	82	22
4 rooms	181	181	180	52
5 rooms	260	260	258	69
6 rooms	179	177	177	37
7 rooms	73	73	72	10
8 or more rooms	74	74	74	20
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	496	496	493	110
1, attached	26	26	26	4
2	63	63	63	25
3 or 4	83	83	82	28
5 to 9	81	81	81	23
10 to 19	104	104	104	33
20 to 49	19	19	—	—
50 or more	9	9	9	—
Mobile home or trailer	12	12	10	—
Other	6	6	6	1
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	260	260	259	62
2 persons	227	227	223	69
3 persons	156	156	156	34
4 persons	138	138	138	31
5 persons	45	45	45	12
6 or more persons	53	53	52	16
Median, occupied housing units	2.33	2.33	2.34	2.22
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.41	2.41	2.42	2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.26	2.26	2.27	2.21
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	863	863	858	216
1.01 to 1.50	29	29	28	8
1.51 or more	7	7	7	—
Mean	.52	.52	.52	.55
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	342	342	340	65
Less than \$20,000	150	150	150	43
\$20,000 to \$39,999	130	130	130	18
\$40,000 to \$59,999	38	38	38	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999	18	18	16	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6	6	6	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	22 200	22 200	22 100	16 500
Mean (dollars)	26 700	26 700	26 500	20 100
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	504	504	502	150
Median contract rent (dollars)	214	214	214	166
Mean contract rent (dollars)	212	212	212	158
With meals included in rent	1	1	1	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	90	90	90	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	488	488	486	147
No meals included in rent	15	15	15	3
No cash rent	—	—	—	—

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA		Buchanan County	
	Total	St. Joseph city	Total	St. Joseph city
Occupied housing units	517	488		
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	331	309		
Percent of occupied housing units	64.0	63.3		
Renter-occupied housing units	186	179		
Percent of occupied housing units	36.0	36.7		
ROOMS				
1 room	5	5		
2 rooms	16	16		
3 rooms	31	31		
4 rooms	87	80		
5 rooms	135	130		
6 rooms	109	104		
7 rooms	62	57		
8 or more rooms	72	65		
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.4		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.9		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	385	361		
2, attached	12	12		
3, mobile home or trailer	37	37		
4, mobile home or trailer	13	13		
5, mobile home or trailer	21	21		
6, mobile home or trailer	19	19		
7, mobile home or trailer	7	7		
8, mobile home or trailer	3	3		
9, mobile home or trailer	11	6		
10, mobile home or trailer	12	12		
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	110	106		
2 persons	135	128		
3 persons	111	100		
4 persons	67	62		
5 persons	65	65		
6 or more persons	29	27		
Median, occupied housing units	2.62	2.60		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.73	2.73		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.43	2.40		
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	502	473		
1.01 to 1.50	12	12		
1.51 or more	3	3		
Mean .....	.59	.58		
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	296	284		
Less than \$20,000	56	56		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	109	107		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	71	68		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	26	24		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	19	15		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9	8		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4	4		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	2		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	2		
\$300,000 or more	—	—		
Median (dollars)	37 100	36 400		
Mean (dollars)	44 600	43 600		
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	180	178		
Median contract rent (dollars)	227	228		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	239	239		
With meals included in rent	—	—		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—		
No meals included in rent	173	172		
No cash rent	7	6		

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA		Buchanan County	
	Total	St. Joseph city	Total	St. Joseph city
Occupied housing units -----	30 914	26 880		
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	21 279	17 925		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	68.8	66.7		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	9 635	8 955		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	31.2	33.3		
ROOMS				
1 room -----	166	157		
2 rooms -----	692	667		
3 rooms -----	2 343	2 216		
4 rooms -----	5 642	4 882		
5 rooms -----	8 558	7 499		
6 rooms -----	6 271	5 325		
7 rooms -----	3 522	2 957		
8 or more rooms -----	3 720	3 177		
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.2		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.7		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.2		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	22 841	19 607		
1, attached -----	654	633		
2 -----	1 573	1 556		
3 or 4 -----	1 252	1 216		
5 to 9 -----	997	997		
10 to 19 -----	893	888		
20 to 49 -----	423	423		
50 or more -----	413	413		
Mobile home or trailer -----	1 663	962		
Other -----	205	185		
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	8 586	7 871		
2 persons -----	10 178	8 805		
3 persons -----	5 092	4 342		
4 persons -----	4 428	3 658		
5 persons -----	1 818	1 523		
6 or more persons -----	812	681		
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.18	2.13		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.27	2.24		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.88	1.82		
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	30 412	26 447		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	427	363		
1.51 or more -----	75	70		
Mean -----	.45	.44		
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	17 353	15 742		
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 564	2 392		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	5 757	5 408		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	4 427	4 050		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	2 446	2 115		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 088	882		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	709	575		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	224	197		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	71	60		
\$250,000 or more -----	33	30		
Median (dollars) -----	34	33		
Mean (dollars) -----	41 300	40 300		
Mean (dollars) -----	49 100	48 000		
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	9 293	8 837		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	227	228		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	239	240		
With meals included in rent -----	38	37		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	589	602		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	8 776	8 391		
No meals included in rent -----	479	409		
No cash rent -----				

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA		Buchanan County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Buchanan County									
	Total	St. Joseph city	Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 25	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 32
ANCESTRY														
All persons.....	83 083	71 852	83 083	71 852	2 723	3 810	2 697	1 325	2 396	2 591	4 323	2 382	526	1 054
Ancestry specified.....	71 575	61 964	71 575	61 964	2 296	3 179	2 408	1 101	2 053	2 263	3 877	1 933	433	823
Single ancestry.....	41 964	36 726	41 964	36 726	1 331	1 875	1 682	659	1 125	1 520	2 083	1 073	215	522
Multiple ancestry.....	29 611	25 238	29 611	25 238	965	1 304	726	442	978	743	1 794	860	218	301
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	11 508	9 888	11 508	9 888	427	631	289	224	343	328	446	449	93	231
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported.....	166 166	143 704	166 166	143 704	5 446	7 620	5 394	2 650	4 792	5 182	8 646	4 764	1 052	2 108
Arab.....	157	57	157	57	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian.....	113	111	113	111	21	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Belgian.....	23	16	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	177	152	177	152	14	—	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	135	357	135	357	7	—	—	30	—	—	11	—	—	—
Danish.....	3 301	2 805	3 301	2 805	37	85	124	20	80	141	60	8	3	—
English.....	13 088	11 208	13 088	11 208	376	507	292	222	392	216	208	136	66	47
Finnish.....	188	67	188	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	485	104	—
French (except Basque).....	4 198	3 636	4 198	3 636	124	245	84	40	90	76	217	73	32	35
French Canadian.....	467	367	467	367	15	10	—	42	7	6	32	—	—	14
German.....	29 291	24 631	29 291	24 631	959	1 350	721	459	920	730	1 871	808	252	378
Greek.....	94	94	94	94	12	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	—
Hungarian.....	119	114	119	114	—	28	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Irish.....	18 374	15 559	18 374	15 559	562	915	545	233	590	458	1 171	542	142	248
Italian.....	1 252	1 083	1 252	1 083	50	67	—	26	28	78	69	18	21	10
Lithuanian.....	120	120	120	120	6	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	12
Norwegian.....	501	452	501	452	32	7	5	5	28	75	19	10	7	—
Polish.....	2 296	1 939	2 296	1 939	117	53	57	49	50	50	183	42	18	40
Portuguese.....	11	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	58	50	58	50	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	—
Russian.....	167	161	167	161	47	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Scott- Irish.....	1 988	1 581	1 988	1 581	57	62	34	5	51	60	124	46	4	11
Scandinavian.....	204	204	204	204	41	40	33	54	94	30	86	65	15	—
Slovak.....	97	87	97	87	49	—	7	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African.....	1 392	1 191	1 392	1 191	70	39	59	36	39	34	86	37	—	—
Swedish.....	1 056	944	1 056	944	60	40	11	50	36	5	73	4	13	15
Swiss.....	334	300	334	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Ukrainian.....	9 220	8 223	9 220	8 223	144	625	760	152	185	697	359	262	31	112
United States or American.....	579	498	579	498	36	7	—	20	30	4	23	19	4	—
Wish.....	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	74 314	64 932	74 314	64 932	2 525	3 501	2 623	1 190	2 077	2 408	3 401	2 152	410	1 052
Other ancestries.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	7	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	7	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	16	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	16	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		St. Joseph city, Buchanan County													
		Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
ANCESTRY	All persons.....	2 602	4 623	3 468	2 007	2 849	2 827	7 246	361	5 223	2 936	3 026	1 196	748	3 999
	Ancestry specified.....	2 175	4 107	2 902	1 743	2 490	2 453	6 317	61	4 699	2 635	2 659	1 017	552	3 458
	Single ancestry.....	1 238	2 162	1 770	764	1 389	1 389	3 733	30	2 554	1 996	1 457	723	345	2 405
	Multiple ancestry.....	937	1 945	1 132	979	1 055	1 064	2 584	31	2 145	1 939	1 202	294	207	1 033
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	427	516	566	264	359	374	929	300	524	301	367	179	196	541
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported.....		5 204	9 246	6 936	4 014	5 698	5 654	14 492	722	10 446	5 872	6 052	2 392	1 496	7 998
Arab.....		—	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	11	—	7	—	—	—
Austrian.....		21	19	—	7	—	—	—	—	44	12	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....		—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....		—	6	15	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....		14	14	—	—	—	7	—	—	21	7	7	—	11	—
Danish.....		7	45	—	—	—	—	31	—	70	—	—	—	—	38
English.....		69	184	85	97	6	5	230	—	198	77	203	6	14	103
French.....		365	1 111	432	264	457	700	1 441	10	846	305	502	109	71	470
French (except Basque).....		104	241	245	121	163	119	409	—	225	121	127	97	30	138
French Canadian.....		15	7	10	23	11	35	38	—	35	16	7	—	7	17
German.....		867	1 899	1 215	838	1 027	1 039	2 618	21	2 206	554	956	254	224	1 261
Greek.....		12	17	—	—	—	7	12	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian.....		5	5	23	—	—	5	40	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Irish.....		544	956	756	550	590	613	1 368	10	1 283	412	748	259	164	712
Italian.....		50	103	67	37	19	15	71	—	151	42	157	—	—	57
Lithuanian.....		6	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian.....		32	67	7	9	6	15	76	—	25	29	6	6	—	25
Polish.....		117	122	46	21	90	54	311	6	217	29	84	30	—	97
Portuguese.....		—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....		47	15	—	6	37	21	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish-Irish.....		57	101	55	162	74	96	185	—	177	40	79	9	12	30
Scottish.....		41	159	33	43	54	98	108	—	171	12	60	19	20	10
Slovak.....		49	—	—	—	22	—	44	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....		70	98	39	57	72	66	247	6	93	5	47	14	7	43
Swiss.....		60	51	40	—	77	66	108	—	38	36	47	13	—	—
Ukrainian.....		—	22	—	—	6	14	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	10
United States or American.....		144	288	621	162	387	266	502	19	336	519	343	245	94	675
Welsh.....		36	56	7	17	—	36	80	—	83	—	38	—	—	10
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....		2 432	3 542	3 216	1 554	2 466	2 279	6 307	630	4 068	3 539	2 573	1 289	842	4 254
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Central American.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....		16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....		16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....	5 309	2 435	4 150	3 635	2 318	354	2 690	751	2 375	1 800	2 591	—	—
Ancestry specified.....	4 679	1 980	3 634	3 054	1 921	301	2 401	635	2 037	1 560	2 263	—	—
Single ancestry.....	2 645	962	2 135	1 735	1 027	242	1 675	431	1 114	1 093	1 520	—	—
Multiple ancestry.....	2 034	1 018	1 499	1 319	894	59	726	204	923	726	743	—	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	630	455	516	581	397	53	289	116	338	240	328	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....	10 618	4 870	8 300	7 270	4 636	708	5 380	1 502	4 750	3 600	5 182	—	—
Arab.....	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	14	—	—	16	—	—	12	—	5	—	—	—	—
Danish.....	24	15	40	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch.....	307	103	198	157	119	—	124	20	75	127	141	—	—
English.....	813	444	843	502	317	—	285	109	387	158	216	—	—
Finnish.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	334	103	293	214	139	6	84	26	84	137	76	—	—
French Canadian.....	5	6	29	47	33	—	—	5	7	8	6	—	—
German.....	1 995	1 099	1 535	1 205	658	91	721	262	915	363	730	—	—
Greek.....	19	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian.....	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Irish.....	1 469	507	865	900	686	29	545	107	590	308	458	—	—
Italian.....	44	10	39	43	18	—	—	26	28	28	78	—	—
Lithuanian.....	10	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—
Lithuanian.....	50	9	38	42	—	6	5	—	28	—	—	—	—
Norwegian.....	121	25	83	98	48	—	57	43	50	115	75	—	—
Polish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	26	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Russian.....	—	—	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish.....	107	84	132	125	31	11	34	5	51	6	60	—	—
Scottish.....	93	76	66	45	56	6	33	31	94	46	30	—	—
Slovak.....	7	—	—	7	6	—	7	—	29	7	—	—	—
Subsaharan African.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	33	12	35	74	7	6	59	24	39	4	34	—	—
Swiss.....	131	24	26	49	58	6	11	44	36	7	5	—	—
Ukrainian.....	—	41	24	—	39	—	—	5	27	48	51	—	—
United States or American.....	402	162	306	372	260	156	760	67	185	231	697	—	—
Welsh.....	52	—	9	24	12	—	—	—	30	—	4	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	4 408	2 085	3 622	3 320	2 107	397	2 616	698	2 056	1 889	2 408	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Can.		Remainder of Buchanan County					
	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 32 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)
ANCESTRY								
All persons	87	246	121	342	7	574	21	
Ancestry specified	74	157	121	277	7	466	16	
Single ancestry	41	85	93	105	7	228	11	
Multiple ancestry	33	72	28	172	—	238	5	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	13	89	—	65	—	108	5	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS								
Total ancestries reported	174	492	242	684	14	1 148	42	
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Dutch	—	12	8	—	—	—	—	
English	16	28	11	75	7	113	5	
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French (except Basque)	—	—	20	—	—	14	6	
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
German	21	57	92	135	—	37	—	
Greek	6	—	—	—	—	197	5	
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Irish	42	88	18	159	—	126	—	
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lithuanian	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Polish	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scotch-Irish	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	
Scottish	—	—	—	7	—	23	—	
Slavak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	
Swiss	4	13	—	—	—	6	—	
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	10	14	—	4	—	85	—	
Welsh	4	—	—	—	—	20	—	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	67	268	93	285	7	492	21	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS								
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Buchanan County—Con.					
	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 32 (pt.)
ANCESTRY						
All persons.....	—	2 175	4 323	2 382	439	808
Ancestry specified.....	—	1 850	3 877	1 933	359	666
Single ancestry.....	—	988	2 083	1 073	174	437
Multiple ancestry.....	—	862	1 794	860	185	229
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	—	325	446	449	80	142
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS						
Total ancestries reported.....	—	4 350	8 646	4 764	878	1 616
Arab.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian.....	—	—	2	—	—	—
Belgian.....	—	7	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	—	2	11	—	—	—
Danish.....	—	—	60	8	3	—
Dutch.....	—	106	206	136	—	—
English.....	—	359	600	485	50	35
French.....	—	—	—	21	—	76
French (except Basque).....	—	165	217	73	32	35
French Canadian.....	—	17	32	—	—	14
German.....	—	987	1 871	808	231	321
Greek.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish.....	—	539	1 171	542	100	160
Italian.....	—	51	69	18	21	10
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian.....	—	8	19	10	7	—
Polish.....	—	61	183	42	18	40
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	8	—	—	—
Russian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish.....	—	33	124	46	—	11
Scottish.....	—	20	86	65	15	7
Slovak.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	5	—	—	—
Swedish.....	—	23	86	37	28	15
Swiss.....	—	20	75	4	9	—
Ukrainian.....	—	—	24	—	—	—
United States or American.....	—	168	359	262	21	10
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	19	23	19	—	98
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	—	1 765	3 401	2 152	343	784
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS						
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buchanan County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Buchanan County							
	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 25	Tract 28
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	83 083	83 083	71 852	2 723	3 810	2 697	1 325	2 396	2 591	4 323
Native	82 447	82 447	71 291	2 703	3 792	2 682	1 295	2 377	2 553	4 310
Foreign born	636	636	561	20	18	15	30	19	38	13
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	137	137	131	—	10	—	—	5	10	6
Persons 5 years and over	77 134	77 134	66 627	2 538	3 523	2 490	1 218	2 233	2 415	4 081
In linguistically isolated households	185	185	179	—	15	—	—	5	19	6
Speak a language other than English	1 991	1 991	1 788	60	38	66	19	69	101	94
Do not speak English "very well"	650	650	598	21	15	9	4	21	60	25
Speak Spanish	976	976	875	40	23	36	19	21	42	40
Do not speak English "very well"	339	339	314	14	15	—	4	8	36	10
Linguistically isolated	84	84	84	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	148	148	133	—	4	—	—	—	—	15
Do not speak English "very well"	81	81	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	20 161	20 161	17 410	717	840	650	354	617	651	1 163
Preprimary school	1 643	1 643	1 421	64	71	24	23	69	39	68
Public school	1 207	1 207	1 069	44	61	10	13	63	32	34
Elementary or high school	14 278	14 278	12 197	437	689	541	253	451	507	910
Public school	13 142	13 142	11 177	420	683	527	240	437	478	828
College	4 240	4 240	3 792	216	80	85	78	97	105	185
Public college	3 918	3 918	3 513	209	80	68	72	97	105	172
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	53 549	53 549	46 227	1 654	2 434	1 715	828	1 519	1 635	2 776
Less than 9th grade	6 562	6 562	5 779	130	362	330	62	125	325	351
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 370	8 370	7 381	92	590	419	58	220	417	323
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19 657	19 657	16 580	457	939	647	253	667	637	1 140
Some college, no degree	9 877	9 877	8 728	404	348	209	212	346	178	445
Associate degree	1 849	1 849	1 591	90	80	34	41	22	19	103
Bachelor's degree	4 727	4 727	3 992	353	100	41	120	72	46	294
Graduate or professional degree	2 507	2 507	2 176	128	15	35	82	67	13	120
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.1	72.1	71.5	86.6	60.9	56.3	85.5	77.3	54.6	75.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.5	13.5	13.3	29.1	4.7	4.4	24.4	9.2	3.6	14.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	443	443	450	264	458	364	154	413	589	268
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 500	1 500	1 491	1 147	1 393	1 425	1 438	1 500	1 624	1 646
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 143	2 143	2 141	1 825	2 632	2 736	2 315	2 460	2 441	2 239
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	77 134	77 134	66 627	2 538	3 523	2 490	1 218	2 233	2 415	4 081
Same house	42 722	42 722	35 745	800	2 070	1 447	812	1 479	1 734	2 767
Different house in United States	34 255	34 255	30 737	1 732	1 449	1 036	406	754	681	1 309
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	19 687	19 687	18 462	746	952	765	228	536	432	558
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 360	2 360	1 335	90	111	22	76	73	86	293
Different MSA/PMSA	5 974	5 974	5 352	445	186	79	77	61	70	255
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 234	6 234	5 588	451	200	170	25	84	93	203
Abroad	157	157	145	6	4	7	—	—	—	5
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	72 516	72 516	71 852	2 602	3 485	2 690	1 166	2 375	2 591	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	53 976	53 976	53 531	1 047	2 676	2 124	825	1 890	2 455	—
Rural population	10 567	10 567	—	121	325	7	159	21	—	4 323
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 100	3 100	—	—	71	—	14	—	—	986
On farms	1 464	1 464	—	28	7	—	—	—	—	566
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	35 432	35 432	30 068	1 279	1 568	1 107	729	1 078	977	2 087
Car, truck, or van	33 213	33 213	28 211	1 226	1 436	1 060	713	1 054	933	1 955
Drove alone	28 517	28 517	24 116	1 105	1 243	885	613	864	851	1 689
Carpooled	4 696	4 696	4 095	121	193	175	100	190	82	266
Public transportation (including taxicab)	256	256	234	—	20	—	—	5	6	2
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	237	237	215	—	20	—	—	5	6	2
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	772	772	723	15	19	12	8	5	21	15
Other means	324	324	232	6	21	17	—	—	10	32
Worked at home	867	867	668	32	72	18	8	14	7	83
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.12	1.05	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.1	17.1	16.1	16.9	16.0	17.7	17.8	18.3	16.0	24.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 141	2 141	1 744	86	76	65	49	49	58	138
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	7 196	7 196	6 038	173	386	300	115	278	216	470
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	10 731	10 731	9 047	435	947	333	306	271	298	731
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4 246	4 246	3 692	195	189	122	54	124	100	168
All other times	10 251	10 251	8 879	358	506	369	197	342	298	497
Worked in MSA of residence	30 942	30 942	26 771	1 052	1 423	1 008	655	948	924	1 631
St. Joseph city	29 260	29 260	26 104	1 002	1 371	987	653	920	905	1 180
Agency town	41	41	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Remainder of Buchanan County	1 641	1 641	656	50	52	21	2	28	19	428
Worked outside MSA of residence	4 490	4 490	3 297	227	145	99	74	130	53	456
Kansas City city	1 049	1 049	717	39	17	27	15	35	6	171
Remainder of Jackson County	116	116	100	5	8	—	—	5	—	2
Remainder of Clay County	250	250	181	34	7	—	26	8	—	30
Remainder of Platte County	209	209	88	6	—	12	—	—	—	73
Kansas City city, KS	221	221	162	7	8	4	8	14	7	43
Remainder of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	364	364	291	21	18	22	6	9	—	42
Elwood city, KS	552	552	482	14	46	4	12	25	20	38
Troy city, KS	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watheno city, KS	114	114	114	6	—	6	—	9	—	—
Remainder of Doniphan County, KS	151	151	131	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
Country Club village	93	93	93	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Andrew County	181	181	169	7	9	—	7	—	11	4
Atchison city, KS	368	368	147	10	18	—	—	—	4	16
Remainder of Atchison County, KS	55	55	32	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oekolb County	60	60	60	14	—	—	—	9	—	—
Holt County	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton County	185	185	91	13	—	—	—	7	—	—
Worked elsewhere	503	503	420	19	21	17	—	9	—	31

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Buchanan County—Con.			St. Joseph city, Buchanan County						
	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 32	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 382	526	1 054	2 602	4 623	3 468	2 007	2 849	2 827	7 246
Native	2 380	521	1 034	2 582	4 555	3 450	2 001	2 816	2 778	7 174
Foreign born	2	5	20	20	68	18	6	33	49	72
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	5	—	27
Persons 5 years and over	2 270	496	904	2 432	4 317	3 191	1 821	2 686	2 672	6 814
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	5	—	38
Speak a language other than English	8	24	32	60	103	32	51	72	65	293
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	17	21	46	15	7	27	20	101
Speak Spanish	4	19	7	40	69	23	32	17	29	127
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	7	14	34	15	7	5	4	45
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	29
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	11	4	—	17	22	7
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	16	7
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	533	131	225	676	1 184	739	442	698	671	2 235
Preprimary school	24	17	34	54	102	61	72	93	98	141
Public school	22	5	26	34	61	61	72	67	40	107
Elementary or high school	438	104	160	419	831	611	302	471	431	1 121
Public school	426	96	160	402	766	611	277	457	412	1 001
College	71	10	31	203	251	67	68	134	142	973
Public college	56	6	31	196	211	67	68	122	127	960
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 620	328	603	1 589	3 145	2 201	1 221	1 946	2 000	4 527
Less than 9th grade	200	27	84	130	185	338	194	459	83	510
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	275	31	156	92	343	548	263	164	132	394
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	762	132	233	428	986	860	419	541	565	1 400
Some college, no degree	233	45	68	398	661	323	213	329	460	973
Associate degree	15	17	36	90	139	62	50	59	138	146
Bachelor's degree	100	29	21	332	531	63	38	230	421	704
Graduate or professional degree	35	47	5	119	300	7	44	164	201	400
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.7	82.3	60.2	86.0	83.2	59.7	62.6	68.0	89.3	80.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.3	23.2	4.3	28.4	26.4	3.2	6.7	20.2	31.1	24.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	509	351	866	264	273	477	541	294	102	216
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 557	1 698	2 053	1 123	1 356	1 418	1 848	1 376	1 285	1 471
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 859	1 839	1 833	1 866	1 967	2 706	2 647	2 113	1 976	1 924
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 270	496	904	2 432	4 317	3 191	1 821	2 686	2 672	6 814
Same house	1 582	296	408	749	2 498	1 844	948	1 306	1 572	2 916
Different house in United States	688	200	496	1 677	1 807	1 343	822	1 380	1 100	3 898
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	124	104	297	727	943	900	556	878	606	1 887
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	294	21	83	54	45	87	37	30	60	93
Different MSA/PMSA	114	45	57	445	325	156	104	198	274	1 008
Not in an MSA/PMSA	156	30	59	451	494	200	125	274	160	910
Abroad	—	—	—	6	12	4	51	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	87	478	2 602	4 623	3 468	2 007	2 849	2 827	7 246
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	16	298	1 047	3 728	2 659	1 478	2 260	2 384	4 761
Rural population	2 382	439	576	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	964	46	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	272	27	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 083	260	437	1 222	2 345	1 415	839	1 101	1 242	3 149
Car, truck, or van	1 014	251	431	1 169	2 195	1 297	765	1 039	1 197	2 875
Drive alone	918	242	358	1 054	2 026	1 110	607	864	1 101	2 488
Carpooled	96	9	73	115	169	187	158	175	96	387
Public transportation (including taxicab)	2	—	—	—	11	15	16	—	—	16
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	2	—	—	—	7	15	9	—	—	16
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	11	—	—	15	24	19	39	13	18	193
Other means	31	4	6	6	23	21	12	15	—	17
Worked at home	25	5	—	32	92	63	7	34	27	48
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.02	1.10	1.06	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.09	1.04	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.8	13.5	18.6	17.0	17.6	16.0	16.6	14.4	14.0	16.3
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	92	16	20	80	114	63	18	95	71	159
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	274	46	142	173	404	354	197	199	165	456
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	234	97	98	403	842	312	240	367	448	1 066
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	151	51	43	176	370	152	80	181	234	525
All other times	307	45	134	358	523	471	297	225	297	895
Worked in MSA of residence	727	243	368	995	2 011	1 282	761	1 016	1 145	2 720
St. Joseph city	523	216	342	958	1 971	1 239	732	977	1 134	2 661
Agency town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Remainder of Buchanan County	204	27	26	37	40	43	29	39	11	48
Worked outside MSA of residence	356	17	69	227	334	133	78	85	97	429
Kansas City city	38	—	18	39	53	17	31	12	20	121
Remainder of Jackson County	2	—	—	5	—	8	—	7	5	31
Remainder of Clay County	8	6	—	34	20	—	11	6	—	18
Remainder of Platte County	42	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas City city, KS	10	—	—	7	12	8	—	—	5	25
Remainder of Kansas City, MO—KS MSA	11	—	6	21	48	18	7	14	—	34
Elwood city, KS	5	—	5	14	87	34	—	6	19	20
Troy city, KS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wathena city, KS	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	13	5	—
Remainder of Doniphan County, KS	2	—	12	—	16	—	13	—	—	9
Country Club village	—	—	—	25	19	—	—	8	—	29
Remainder of Andrew County	—	8	—	7	24	9	5	—	12	8
Atchison city, KS	205	—	7	10	—	18	—	—	—	9
Remainder of Atchison County, KS	23	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	25
DeKalb County	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
Holt County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton County	—	—	5	13	6	—	—	—	—	29
Worked elsewhere	10	—	16	19	29	21	11	19	31	71

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.								
	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	361	5 223	2 936	3 026	1 196	748	3 999	5 309	2 435
Native	361	5 189	2 906	3 007	1 196	743	3 984	5 293	2 422
Foreign born	—	34	30	19	—	5	15	16	13
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	27	14	—	5	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	361	4 845	2 611	2 762	1 092	748	3 635	4 903	2 263
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	27	14	—	5	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	7	107	87	107	23	11	99	117	49
Do not speak English "very well"	7	49	33	45	—	5	20	—	8
Speak Spanish	7	83	33	29	19	5	53	54	15
Do not speak English "very well"	7	34	21	8	—	5	20	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	36	4	6	—	6	8
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	8
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	126	1 184	668	679	241	35	986	1 208	520
Preprimary school	—	118	28	48	28	—	113	81	13
Public school	—	77	28	37	28	—	98	55	7
Elementary or high school	83	830	523	417	182	18	761	902	365
Public school	83	757	490	360	174	18	607	771	334
College	43	236	117	214	31	17	112	225	142
Public college	30	202	111	174	26	17	112	178	136
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	252	3 479	1 678	1 956	717	598	2 386	3 447	1 675
Less than 9th grade	18	179	291	213	150	86	415	398	174
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	80	480	413	447	167	172	537	426	232
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	54	1 400	516	677	278	223	815	1 371	707
Some college, no degree	52	750	256	386	77	75	442	753	292
Associate degree	35	122	50	85	11	6	76	139	91
Bachelor's degree	13	353	102	96	28	24	25	239	122
Graduate or professional degree	13	195	50	52	6	12	76	121	57
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.1	81.1	58.0	66.3	55.8	56.9	60.1	76.1	75.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.0	15.8	9.1	7.6	4.7	6.0	4.2	10.4	10.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	681	1 064	494	1 009	—	451	605	471
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	226	1 376	1 455	1 696	1 177	804	1 554	1 334	1 288
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	1 789	1 963	1 536	1 711	—	2 547	2 288	1 745
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	361	4 845	2 611	2 762	1 092	748	3 635	4 903	2 263
Same house	128	2 466	1 233	1 233	571	268	1 935	2 884	1 380
Different house in United States	233	2 379	1 621	1 529	521	470	1 700	1 976	883
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13	1 476	1 143	991	299	273	1 162	1 117	611
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	6	72	55	9	6	38	13	166	31
Different MSA/PMSA	152	383	216	310	62	112	356	318	87
Not in an MSA/PMSA	62	448	207	219	154	47	169	375	154
Abroad	—	—	19	—	—	10	—	43	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	361	5 223	2 936	3 026	1 196	748	3 999	5 309	2 435
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	4 087	1 346	1 777	668	12	3 098	4 692	2 308
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	6	2 365	1 061	1 220	406	171	1 413	2 241	1 093
Car, truck, or van	—	2 265	863	1 081	368	103	1 324	2 169	1 051
Drive alone	—	2 082	611	835	294	54	991	1 933	856
Carpooled	—	183	252	246	74	49	333	236	195
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	14	30	32	5	15	31	6	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	14	30	24	5	15	31	6	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	6	38	115	61	26	34	20	14	—
Other means	—	—	38	11	7	13	7	7	—
Worked at home	—	48	15	35	—	6	31	45	36
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.04	1.19	1.14	1.13	1.33	1.15	1.06	1.13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	1.0	14.7	14.3	15.0	16.8	30.4	17.7	14.3	17.9
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	91	56	85	32	37	61	58	83
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	350	228	180	59	—	300	549	230
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	6	742	247	365	114	32	398	666	375
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	310	143	133	45	30	46	212	127
All other times	—	824	372	422	156	66	577	711	242
Worked in MSA of residence	6	2 120	1 000	1 078	376	166	1 217	2 074	954
St. Joseph city	6	2 054	982	1 070	371	166	1 194	2 021	930
Agency town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Buchanan County	—	66	18	8	5	—	23	—	24
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	245	61	142	30	5	196	167	139
Kansas City city	—	64	8	28	17	—	55	42	37
Remainder of Jackson County	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	7
Remainder of Clay County	—	7	—	5	—	—	17	6	—
Remainder of Platte County	—	—	5	11	—	—	5	8	8
Kansas City city, KS	—	22	14	—	—	—	—	13	—
Remainder of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	—	20	6	6	—	—	9	21	8
Elwood city, KS	—	50	5	9	—	—	28	25	41
Troy city, KS	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Wathena city, KS	—	7	—	19	6	—	12	—	4
Remainder of Daniphan County, KS	—	36	—	—	—	5	—	6	18
Country Club village	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Andrew County	—	6	5	30	—	—	—	10	—
Atchison city, KS	—	10	—	—	—	—	22	6	—
Remainder of Atchison County, KS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hall County	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton County	—	—	—	5	—	—	11	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	16	10	23	—	—	37	20	16

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.								
	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 150	3 635	2 318	354	2 690	751	2 375	1 800	2 591
Native	4 130	3 630	2 300	354	2 675	751	2 356	1 752	2 553
Foreign born	20	5	18	—	15	—	19	48	38
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	28	10
Persons 5 years and over	3 843	3 342	2 174	337	2 483	677	2 212	1 686	2 415
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	51	19
Speak a language other than English	93	30	24	—	66	4	69	118	101
Do not speak English "very well"	—	12	12	—	9	—	21	76	60
Speak Spanish	67	6	12	—	36	4	21	52	42
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	41	36
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	20	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 084	803	632	61	650	189	617	369	651
Preprimary school	39	70	49	12	24	23	69	42	39
Public school	27	64	36	12	10	13	63	40	32
Elementary or high school	750	604	551	37	541	143	451	289	507
Public school	713	517	531	37	527	130	437	230	478
College	295	129	32	12	85	23	97	34	105
Public college	277	123	32	12	68	23	97	34	105
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 672	2 343	1 400	254	1 708	457	1 498	1 235	1 635
Less than 9th grade	208	195	324	105	330	51	125	264	325
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	374	353	293	81	419	30	220	224	417
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 028	1 152	488	51	647	152	646	464	637
Some college, no degree	575	443	196	11	202	129	346	178	178
Associate degree	55	52	68	6	34	26	22	45	19
Bachelor's degree	294	105	18	—	41	41	72	32	46
Graduate or professional degree	138	43	13	—	35	28	67	17	13
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.2	76.6	55.9	26.8	56.1	82.3	77.0	60.5	54.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.2	6.3	2.2	—	4.4	15.1	9.3	4.0	3.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	179	706	113	313	364	232	413	654	589
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 563	1 866	2 088	1 696	1 464	1 477	1 500	1 738	1 624
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 994	2 136	2 858	3 435	2 736	2 577	2 460	2 173	2 441
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 843	3 342	2 174	337	2 483	677	2 212	1 686	2 415
Same house	2 222	1 981	1 353	155	1 447	450	1 458	1 124	1 734
Different house in United States	1 621	1 361	821	182	1 036	227	754	562	681
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 035	751	619	140	765	159	536	324	432
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	62	105	19	11	22	23	73	124	86
Different MSA/PMSA	240	132	139	12	79	33	61	59	70
Not in an MSA/PMSA	284	373	44	19	170	12	84	55	93
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 150	3 635	2 318	354	2 690	751	2 375	1 800	2 591
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 356	2 780	2 012	220	2 124	583	1 890	1 678	2 455
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 998	1 449	887	117	1 100	398	1 078	627	977
Car, truck, or van	1 894	1 426	856	91	1 053	384	1 054	611	933
Drove alone	1 596	1 211	727	86	878	336	864	524	851
Carpooled	298	215	129	5	175	48	190	87	82
Public transportation (including taxicab)	8	13	—	—	—	—	5	5	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	8	13	—	—	—	—	5	5	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	11	5	13	13	12	8	5	—	21
Other means	11	—	12	—	17	—	—	5	10
Worked at home	74	5	6	13	18	6	14	6	7
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.03	1.09	1.08	1.12	1.09	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.5	15.7	13.8	12.0	17.7	16.0	18.3	17.9	16.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	145	123	93	—	65	25	49	73	58
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	441	435	194	41	300	93	278	150	216
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	534	410	281	28	226	144	271	195	298
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	276	119	56	6	122	41	124	56	100
All other times	528	357	257	29	369	89	342	147	298
Worked in MSA of residence	1 714	1 259	825	105	1 001	350	948	592	924
St. Joseph city	1 661	1 201	805	105	980	350	920	579	905
Agency town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Buchanan County	53	58	20	—	21	—	28	13	19
Worked outside MSA of residence	284	190	62	12	99	48	130	35	53
Kansas City city	48	41	—	—	27	8	35	8	6
Remainder of Jackson County	8	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	—
Remainder of Clay County	—	17	6	—	7	13	8	—	—
Remainder of Platte County	14	5	—	—	12	—	—	8	—
Kansas City city, KS	11	12	—	—	4	8	14	—	7
Remainder of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	37	5	—	—	22	—	9	6	—
Elwood city, KS	50	9	18	6	4	12	25	—	20
Troy city, KS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watheno city, KS	12	5	7	—	6	—	9	—	—
Remainder of Doniphan County, KS	11	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	5
Country Club village	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Andrew County	15	13	—	—	—	7	—	7	11
Atchison city, KS	23	20	6	6	—	—	—	6	4
Remainder of Atchison County, KS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County	10	13	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Holt County	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton County	10	10	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Worked elsewhere	30	35	6	—	17	—	9	—	—

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.				Remainder of Buchanan County				
	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 3D (pt.)	Tract 32 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	—	—	87	246	121	342	7	574	21
Native	—	—	87	246	121	342	7	544	21
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	81	224	106	332	7	541	21
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	15	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	3	59	41	101	—	165	—
Preprimary school	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—
Public school	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	—	—	3	54	18	78	—	110	—
Public school	—	—	3	54	18	72	—	110	—
College	—	—	—	5	13	13	—	55	—
Public college	—	—	—	5	13	13	—	49	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	—	—	67	141	65	233	7	371	21
Less than 9th grade	—	—	13	16	—	24	—	11	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	27	53	—	42	—	28	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	13	62	29	79	—	101	21
Some college, no degree	—	—	9	10	6	25	7	83	—
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	15	—
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	—	21	37	—	79	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	5	—	9	8	—	54	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	—	40.3	51.1	100.0	71.7	100.0	89.5	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	7.5	—	46.2	19.3	—	35.8	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	882	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	1 000	2 429	2 000	1 000	—	1 355	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	1 000	1 667	1 000	2 340	—	2 125	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	81	224	106	332	7	541	21
Same house	—	—	40	112	51	226	—	362	21
Different house in United States	—	—	41	112	55	106	—	179	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	20	99	19	52	—	69	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	8	36	24	—	53	—
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	21	—	—	30	—	44	—
Not in on MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	13	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	—	87	246	—	17	—	415	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	16	112	—	17	—	242	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	121	325	7	159	21
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	14	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	28	7	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	—	—	52	96	57	153	7	331	—
Car, truck, or van	—	—	52	96	57	139	7	329	—
Drove alone	—	—	52	85	51	133	7	277	—
Carpooled	—	—	—	11	6	6	—	52	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	—	1.00	1.06	1.06	1.02	1.00	1.10	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	—	12.1	18.4	13.3	16.6	12.0	20.1	—
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	10	6	13	—	24	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	14	32	—	32	—	22	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	18	19	32	27	7	162	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	5	23	19	37	—	13	—
All other times	—	—	15	12	—	35	—	108	—
Worked in MSA of residence	—	—	43	89	57	141	7	305	—
St. Joseph city	—	—	43	89	44	132	7	303	—
Agency town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Buchanan County	—	—	—	—	13	9	—	2	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	9	7	—	12	—	26	—
Kansas City city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Jackson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Clay County	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	13	—
Remainder of Platte County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas City city, KS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Elwood city, KS	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Tray city, KS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wathena city, KS	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Daniphan County, KS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Country Club village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Andrew County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atchison city, KS	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Atchison County, KS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holt County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Buchanan County—Con.							
	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31	Tract 32 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	—	—	2 175	4 323	2 382	439	39	808
Native	—	—	2 170	4 310	2 380	434	39	788
Foreign born	—	—	5	13	2	5	—	20
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	2 015	4 081	2 270	415	39	680
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	24	94	8	24	—	32
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	10	25	—	—	—	17
Speak Spanish	—	—	16	40	4	19	—	7
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	8	10	—	—	—	7
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	454	1 163	533	128	—	166
Preprimary school	—	—	59	68	24	17	—	34
Public school	—	—	41	34	22	5	—	26
Elementary or high school	—	—	320	910	438	101	—	106
Public school	—	—	312	828	426	93	—	106
College	—	—	75	185	71	10	—	26
Public college	—	—	70	172	56	6	—	26
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	—	—	1 467	2 776	1 620	261	39	462
Less than 9th grade	—	—	115	351	200	14	—	68
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	201	323	275	4	13	103
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	655	1 140	762	119	—	171
Some college, no degree	—	—	243	445	233	36	13	58
Associate degree	—	—	54	103	17	—	—	36
Bachelor's degree	—	—	141	294	100	29	13	21
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	58	120	35	42	—	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	—	78.5	75.7	70.7	93.1	66.7	63.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	13.6	14.9	8.3	27.2	33.3	5.6
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	285	268	509	565	—	863
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	1 551	1 646	1 557	1 789	—	1 833
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	2 480	2 239	1 859	2 000	—	1 857
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	2 015	4 081	2 270	415	39	680
Same house	—	—	1 377	2 767	1 582	256	39	296
Different house in United States	—	—	638	1 309	688	159	—	384
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	121	558	124	84	—	198
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	229	293	294	21	—	75
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	98	255	114	24	—	57
Not in on MSA/PMSA	—	—	190	203	156	30	—	54
Abroad	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186
Rural population	—	—	2 175	4 323	2 382	439	39	576
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	556	986	964	46	13	450
On farms	—	—	549	566	272	27	—	15
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	—	—	1 058	2 087	1 083	208	39	341
Car, truck, or van	—	—	928	1 955	1 014	199	39	335
Drove alone	—	—	824	1 689	918	190	39	273
Carpooled	—	—	104	266	96	9	—	62
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	13	2	2	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	13	2	2	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	23	15	11	—	—	—
Other means	—	—	19	32	31	4	—	6
Worked at home	—	—	75	83	25	5	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	—	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.02	1.00	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	—	24.9	24.7	21.8	13.8	15.0	18.7
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	98	138	92	16	—	10
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	218	470	274	32	—	110
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	320	731	234	79	13	79
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	87	168	151	46	13	20
All other times	—	—	260	497	307	30	13	122
Worked in MSA of residence	—	—	785	1 631	727	200	39	279
St. Joseph city	—	—	502	1 180	523	173	39	253
Agency town	—	—	7	23	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Buchanan County	—	—	276	428	204	27	—	26
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	273	456	356	8	—	62
Kansas City city	—	—	98	171	38	—	—	18
Remainder of Jackson County	—	—	12	2	2	—	—	—
Remainder of Clay County	—	—	18	30	8	—	—	—
Remainder of Platte County	—	—	6	73	42	—	—	—
Kansas City city, KS	—	—	6	43	10	—	—	—
Remainder of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	—	—	8	42	11	—	—	6
Elwood city, KS	—	—	10	38	5	—	—	5
Tray city, KS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wathena city, KS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Daniphan County, KS	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	12
Countryside village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Andrew County	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	—
Atchison city, KS	—	—	—	16	205	—	—	—
Remainder of Atchison County, KS	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
DeKalb County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holt County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton County	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	5
Worked elsewhere	—	—	26	31	10	—	—	16

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Buchanan County						
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 25	Tract 28
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	63 644	63 644	55 093	2 120	2 902	2 002	1 002	1 806	1 996	3 239
In labor force	39 223	39 223	33 431	1 364	1 787	1 293	759	1 199	1 138	2 296
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.6	61.6	60.7	64.3	61.6	64.6	75.7	66.4	57.0	70.9
Civilian labor force	39 080	39 080	33 293	1 364	1 782	1 293	755	1 192	1 138	2 296
Employed	35 952	35 952	30 501	1 294	1 575	1 127	725	1 105	992	2 144
Unemployed	3 128	3 128	2 792	70	207	166	30	87	146	152
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0	8.0	8.4	5.1	11.6	12.8	4.0	7.3	12.8	6.6
Not in labor force	24 421	24 421	21 662	756	1 115	709	243	607	858	943
Institutionalized persons	1 588	1 588	1 578	187	—	—	—	—	9	—
Enrolled in school	2 324	2 324	2 033	87	81	36	64	72	85	113
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	11 202	11 202	10 032	276	567	346	94	291	414	355
Females 16 years and over	34 231	34 231	29 977	1 141	1 553	1 046	512	937	1 047	1 577
In labor force	17 971	17 971	15 503	649	811	633	349	550	485	950
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.5	52.5	51.7	56.9	52.2	60.5	68.2	58.7	46.3	60.2
Civilian labor force	17 952	17 952	15 486	649	811	633	349	550	485	950
Employed	16 728	16 728	14 392	622	719	587	342	506	415	886
Unemployed	1 224	1 224	1 094	27	92	46	7	44	70	64
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	6.8	7.1	4.2	11.3	7.3	2.0	8.0	14.4	6.7
With own children under 6 years	5 198	5 198	4 516	154	250	175	116	173	138	271
In labor force	3 254	3 254	2 805	114	167	123	102	110	89	191
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 698	5 698	4 810	156	306	235	104	189	195	383
In labor force	4 433	4 433	3 739	136	227	180	84	167	165	298
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7 192	7 192	6 328	214	355	243	116	233	223	318
All parents present in household in labor force	4 339	4 339	3 794	144	201	166	105	140	129	223
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	13 813	13 813	11 789	413	610	540	229	446	461	867
All parents present in household in labor force	9 881	9 881	8 282	321	392	369	184	381	362	719
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 585	4 585	3 957	195	225	165	97	167	150	270
Not enrolled in school	1 104	1 104	938	63	58	34	13	48	21	81
Unemployed or not in labor force	556	556	494	14	27	28	8	9	6	35
Not high school graduate	587	587	532	20	35	34	8	17	13	28
Employed	160	160	139	6	13	6	—	17	7	9
Unemployed	167	167	151	—	8	17	8	—	—	8
Not in labor force	260	260	242	14	14	11	—	—	6	11
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	35 952	35 952	30 501	1 294	1 575	1 127	725	1 105	992	2 144
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 254	3 254	2 746	176	131	33	103	41	41	221
Professional specialty occupations	4 201	4 201	3 611	258	71	94	122	89	41	233
Technicians and related support occupations	969	969	900	94	55	49	26	48	15	18
Sales occupations	4 157	4 157	3 599	144	119	112	106	155	90	236
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 143	5 143	4 425	146	285	155	74	131	145	289
Private household occupations	140	140	126	13	4	—	—	7	—	4
Protective service occupations	494	494	439	19	24	19	13	30	5	31
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 107	5 107	4 461	132	252	207	32	107	168	241
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	670	670	296	14	13	7	—	—	6	103
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 122	4 122	3 399	140	179	94	93	187	153	345
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 502	3 502	2 994	53	166	177	78	174	161	165
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 903	1 903	1 483	19	133	68	45	55	61	160
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 290	2 290	2 022	86	143	112	26	81	106	98
Construction	2 110	2 110	1 772	85	97	84	20	86	134	167
Manufacturing	7 778	7 778	6 559	184	317	290	211	279	359	437
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 783	2 783	2 256	97	128	76	71	122	34	256
Wholesale and retail trade	8 086	8 086	7 038	283	326	306	143	221	197	389
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 981	1 981	1 672	114	85	37	37	63	19	133
Business and repair services	1 223	1 223	1 047	43	75	30	16	43	18	71
Professional and related services	8 380	8 380	7 322	322	380	194	169	179	154	437
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	35 952	35 952	30 501	1 294	1 575	1 127	725	1 105	992	2 144
Private wage and salary workers	29 006	29 006	24 753	973	1 253	958	586	888	864	1 623
Government workers	4 467	4 467	3 937	254	211	123	83	166	80	260
Local government workers	1 853	1 853	1 638	122	98	64	43	65	19	116
Self-employed workers	2 362	2 362	1 744	67	105	46	56	51	48	239
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	42 283	42 283	35 984	1 506	1 925	1 283	862	1 283	1 193	2 446
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	32 591	32 591	27 786	1 152	1 504	1 040	663	996	894	1 822
50 to 52 weeks	22 904	22 904	19 453	819	1 012	705	515	729	640	1 285
40 to 49 weeks	3 874	3 874	3 276	123	177	142	66	111	91	266
27 to 39 weeks	2 173	2 173	1 877	106	107	68	35	64	48	130
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	4 344	4 344	3 717	145	216	129	85	150	111	282
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	49 269	49 269	42 095	1 617	2 283	1 649	881	1 475	1 549	2 804
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 359	2 359	2 098	42	138	70	28	158	112	97
With a mobility limitation	1 201	1 201	1 037	8	74	55	17	27	47	82
In labor force	175	175	144	—	5	5	—	—	6	10
With a self-care limitation	1 646	1 646	1 471	34	101	58	23	140	87	42
With a work disability	4 633	4 633	4 106	57	310	146	23	86	185	213
In labor force	1 799	1 799	1 588	13	126	31	2	35	57	75
Prevented from working	2 398	2 398	2 118	44	155	115	12	51	124	123
No work disability	44 636	44 636	37 989	1 560	1 973	1 503	858	1 389	1 364	2 591
In labor force	35 942	35 942	30 536	1 311	1 609	1 255	737	1 130	1 057	2 156
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 644	12 644	11 282	316	614	353	117	324	438	435
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 478	2 478	2 141	25	122	88	24	49	113	83
With a mobility limitation	1 836	1 836	1 605	19	111	84	24	42	113	69
With a self-care limitation	1 356	1 356	1 165	12	63	50	4	27	96	29
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	3 633	3 633	3 280	67	180	157	20	99	134	119
Mean family income (dollars)	16 528	16 528	16 687	21 387	10 655	10 708	18 096	20 170	14 571	16 606
1 worker	6 458	6 458	5 629	184	306	171	43	170	251	256
Mean family income (dollars)	26 261	26 261	25 906	38 100	18 568	17 235	25 541	21 325	18 830	36 260
2 or more workers	12 319	12 319	10 246	392	607	397	320	464	309	869
Mean family income (dollars)	41 784	41 784	41 345	42 483	32 885	35 920	54 295	39 504	33 307	44 195

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Buchanan County—Con.			St. Joseph city, Buchanan County						
	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 32	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 875	386	766	2 042	3 553	2 645	1 475	2 222	2 251	5 739
In labor force	1 138	268	509	1 307	2 451	1 619	944	1 208	1 287	3 351
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.7	69.4	66.4	64.0	69.0	61.2	64.0	54.4	57.2	58.4
Civilian labor force	1 138	268	509	1 307	2 432	1 614	935	1 208	1 275	3 333
Employed	1 085	260	447	1 237	2 350	1 422	830	1 114	1 243	3 192
Unemployed	53	8	62	70	82	192	105	94	32	141
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	3.0	12.2	5.4	3.4	11.9	11.2	7.8	2.5	4.2
Not in labor force	737	118	257	735	1 102	1 026	531	1 014	964	2 388
Institutionalized persons	10	—	—	187	—	—	21	247	—	250
Enrolled in school	72	4	20	74	153	81	25	102	118	407
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	345	71	106	276	466	498	210	376	536	1 019
Females 16 years and over	956	209	431	1 106	1 822	1 425	772	1 282	1 231	3 215
In labor force	524	136	263	622	1 107	738	442	585	583	1 574
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.8	65.1	61.0	56.2	60.8	51.8	57.3	45.6	47.4	49.0
Civilian labor force	524	136	263	622	1 107	738	442	585	583	1 564
Employed	508	136	228	595	1 089	646	406	549	568	1 474
Unemployed	16	—	35	27	18	92	36	36	15	90
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	—	13.3	4.3	1.6	12.5	8.1	6.2	2.6	5.8
With own children under 6 years	99	37	87	138	251	231	161	162	171	372
In labor force	58	31	55	98	194	148	127	128	110	183
With own children 6 to 17 years only	176	34	88	156	425	276	147	207	167	451
In labor force	134	34	71	136	335	203	86	142	126	384
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	131	42	156	199	354	339	276	198	201	536
All parents present in household in labor force	76	37	89	129	267	185	217	150	115	203
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	406	106	171	385	840	558	312	497	436	1 087
All parents present in household in labor force	294	100	136	293	667	351	184	334	286	795
Persons 16 to 19 years	111	31	76	188	223	211	117	111	123	540
Not enrolled in school	7	13	41	63	19	53	51	8	17	66
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	5	11	14	7	27	37	8	9	10
Not high school graduate	—	—	24	20	13	35	26	3	9	20
Employed	—	—	13	6	6	13	—	—	—	10
Unemployed	—	—	4	—	7	8	11	3	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	7	14	—	14	15	—	9	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 085	260	447	1 237	2 350	1 422	830	1 114	1 243	3 192
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	64	36	22	170	367	109	49	72	265	415
Professional specialty occupations	66	30	20	234	464	48	64	258	215	497
Technicians and related support occupations	20	—	10	94	49	55	46	39	66	54
Sales occupations	95	53	37	138	343	106	81	177	250	496
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	141	47	71	146	297	240	107	127	154	567
Private household occupations	10	—	—	13	5	4	11	8	—	13
Protective service occupations	—	—	6	19	38	17	27	24	44	30
Service occupations, except protective and household	180	12	94	132	226	234	169	165	62	482
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	57	15	—	14	24	13	—	7	5	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	199	36	51	119	202	179	92	76	75	311
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	136	22	38	53	90	154	78	76	16	136
Transportation and material moving occupations	63	—	73	19	108	133	63	51	56	119
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	54	9	25	86	137	130	43	34	35	51
Construction	32	5	34	70	120	92	36	30	53	176
Manufacturing	318	49	93	178	425	292	158	179	184	384
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	104	30	57	97	203	128	34	50	129	275
Wholesale and retail trade	241	61	95	277	483	274	240	229	291	775
Finance, insurance, and real estate	57	36	18	108	147	73	18	119	115	222
Business and repair services	18	5	28	43	56	60	39	30	28	164
Professional and related services	149	40	69	298	715	350	219	341	338	988
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 085	260	447	1 237	2 350	1 422	830	1 114	1 243	3 192
Private wage and salary workers	889	207	367	948	1 811	1 121	660	854	947	2 558
Government workers	68	30	36	230	295	197	122	175	151	426
Local government workers	3	17	16	103	91	64	84	68	104	104
Self-employed workers	118	23	44	59	214	98	43	85	136	208
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 290	270	517	1 436	2 616	1 743	1 001	1 341	1 480	3 809
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	967	230	398	1 096	2 083	1 350	771	1 033	1 101	2 823
50 to 52 weeks	742	169	231	791	1 586	910	562	689	864	2 033
40 to 49 weeks	102	13	69	123	238	156	67	181	70	276
27 to 39 weeks	40	28	30	91	125	102	31	42	78	165
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	120	23	59	137	285	209	142	163	187	389
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 490	300	653	1 547	3 013	2 101	1 208	1 551	1 591	4 333
With a mobility or self-care limitation	38	11	31	37	107	133	35	114	40	148
With a mobility limitation	19	7	22	8	37	69	13	67	10	112
In labor force	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	7	5	35
With a self-care limitation	27	11	13	29	89	96	22	84	35	70
With a work disability	106	23	69	57	242	305	149	165	82	323
In labor force	24	8	11	13	88	126	72	39	43	145
Prevented from working	67	11	51	44	101	150	71	108	15	120
No work disability	1 384	277	584	1 490	2 771	1 796	1 059	1 386	1 509	4 010
In labor force	1 084	245	491	1 262	2 289	1 447	841	1 121	1 125	3 069
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	375	86	113	308	521	539	237	424	648	1 138
With a mobility or self-care limitation	95	13	34	25	74	100	76	85	41	136
With a mobility limitation	58	13	22	19	39	89	63	58	32	99
With a self-care limitation	62	8	12	12	51	53	42	47	24	59
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	100	10	57	67	192	167	105	136	145	325
Mean family income (dollars)	15 697	8 798	11 753	21 387	34 179	10 632	13 378	17 201	28 504	23 157
1 worker	207	48	106	184	344	288	138	185	233	497
Mean family income (dollars)	23 105	31 694	13 723	38 100	41 723	18 824	18 824	26 832	43 089	48 443
2 or more workers	386	104	135	365	891	538	323	433	465	994
Mean family income (dollars)	39 271	57 517	32 988	41 174	53 110	31 858	31 305	45 498	53 568	57 657

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.									
	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	311	4 006	2 156	2 360	901	730	2 935	4 035	1 941	
In labor force	6	2 575	1 281	1 397	487	232	1 733	2 453	1 167	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	1.9	64.3	59.2	59.2	54.1	31.8	59.0	60.8	60.1	
Civilian labor force	6	2 568	1 281	1 390	482	232	1 715	2 443	1 163	
Employed	6	2 398	1 076	1 234	407	194	1 457	2 263	1 109	
Unemployed	—	170	205	156	75	38	258	180	54	
Percent of civilian labor force	—	6.6	16.0	11.2	15.6	16.4	15.0	7.4	4.6	
Not in labor force	305	1 431	875	963	414	498	1 202	1 582	774	
Institutionalized persons	305	—	59	18	75	177	18	45	—	
Enrolled in school	—	98	95	96	20	—	110	111	51	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	858	324	480	119	241	465	913	511	
Females 16 years and over	155	2 255	1 147	1 309	527	346	1 573	2 236	1 117	
In labor force	6	1 240	587	669	248	91	776	1 071	603	
Percent of females 16 years and over	3.9	55.0	51.2	51.1	47.1	26.3	49.3	47.9	54.0	
Civilian labor force	6	1 233	587	669	248	91	776	1 071	603	
Employed	6	1 168	509	609	232	68	669	1 021	583	
Unemployed	—	65	78	60	16	23	107	50	20	
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.3	13.3	9.0	6.5	25.3	13.8	4.7	3.3	
With own children under 6 years	—	352	236	204	65	—	305	390	147	
In labor force	—	266	113	92	31	—	150	228	90	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	307	179	158	82	—	244	357	125	
In labor force	—	239	120	107	63	—	176	279	108	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	485	370	311	124	—	435	443	189	
All parents present in household in labor force	—	352	185	159	59	—	275	262	104	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	786	470	416	183	—	714	946	313	
All parents present in household in labor force	—	600	241	234	119	—	444	662	275	
Persons 16 to 19 years	33	198	193	192	61	22	244	213	127	
Not enrolled in school	—	37	74	70	41	22	77	53	12	
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	21	54	53	12	15	60	15	—	
Not high school graduate	—	21	50	53	12	22	55	30	—	
Employed	—	—	6	—	7	7	14	23	—	
Unemployed	—	21	25	13	—	7	13	—	—	
Not in labor force	—	—	19	40	5	8	28	7	—	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	6	2 398	1 076	1 234	407	194	1 457	2 263	1 109	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	184	91	105	16	12	85	218	56	
Professional specialty occupations	6	365	98	105	22	40	65	228	126	
Technicians and related support occupations	—	68	34	45	6	—	23	57	15	
Sales occupations	—	347	101	105	43	—	100	209	119	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	426	72	128	42	34	208	404	245	
Private household occupations	—	10	—	7	—	—	10	19	—	
Protective service occupations	—	28	8	14	—	—	21	21	23	
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	311	317	246	116	52	280	324	136	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	25	36	20	—	—	9	46	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	296	77	125	45	42	257	175	136	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	169	148	165	42	—	219	282	113	
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	75	31	42	4	7	79	101	59	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	94	63	127	71	7	101	179	81	
Construction	—	106	58	77	38	5	106	121	68	
Manufacturing	—	424	269	233	55	44	449	564	217	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	214	25	81	6	7	78	139	64	
Wholesale and retail trade	—	537	267	321	123	58	312	594	276	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	115	56	77	24	—	53	106	56	
Business and repair services	—	122	33	40	26	—	39	63	32	
Professional and related services	6	646	292	324	91	67	254	475	289	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	6	2 398	1 076	1 234	407	194	1 457	2 263	1 109	
Private wage and salary workers	6	1 888	931	1 002	306	158	1 218	1 887	895	
Government workers	—	381	127	147	85	31	133	273	171	
Local government workers	—	148	20	71	23	21	62	154	82	
Self-employed workers	—	129	18	85	16	5	97	103	43	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	159	2 686	1 253	1 508	535	334	1 777	2 660	1 244	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	144	2 064	974	1 084	385	243	1 346	2 096	938	
50 to 52 weeks	88	1 500	633	685	170	135	819	1 539	655	
40 to 49 weeks	13	259	106	165	49	24	192	244	114	
27 to 39 weeks	6	123	52	98	58	22	97	138	63	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	239	110	194	62	21	168	273	167	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	6	2 934	1 751	1 766	695	294	2 371	2 992	1 351	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	67	243	87	48	17	271	69	23	
With a mobility limitation	—	37	85	51	16	6	168	48	23	
In labor force	—	7	6	12	5	—	19	14	12	
With a self-care limitation	—	53	214	48	39	11	151	36	6	
With a work disability	—	237	209	181	103	65	408	281	130	
In labor force	—	114	56	84	40	24	133	160	99	
Prevented from working	—	93	134	82	56	29	265	89	26	
No work disability	6	2 697	1 542	1 585	592	229	2 711	2 711	1 221	
In labor force	6	2 256	1 203	1 229	442	190	1 527	2 224	996	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	1 065	346	569	126	259	528	988	586	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	160	106	122	37	58	101	208	102	
With a mobility limitation	—	123	82	86	28	45	65	146	89	
With a self-care limitation	—	81	44	63	18	38	66	84	54	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	—	234	166	147	61	43	173	232	132	
Mean family income (dollars)	—	18 217	9 222	10 824	9 951	16 963	8 137	15 871	19 641	
1 worker	—	503	272	308	71	—	375	489	189	
Mean family income (dollars)	—	24 534	12 529	19 693	16 522	—	14 822	23 035	27 717	
2 or more workers	—	756	233	285	113	17	474	731	337	
Mean family income (dollars)	—	38 966	28 903	35 767	26 370	6 102	31 749	40 217	35 738	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.								
	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 175	2 716	1 624	292	1 995	551	1 785	1 396	1 996
In labor force	2 182	1 681	991	143	1 286	408	1 199	738	1 138
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.7	61.9	61.0	49.0	64.5	74.0	67.2	52.9	57.0
Civilian labor force	2 175	1 681	985	143	1 286	404	1 192	738	1 138
Employed	2 038	1 515	905	117	1 120	394	1 105	635	992
Unemployed	137	166	80	26	166	10	87	103	146
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	9.9	8.1	18.2	12.9	2.5	7.3	14.0	12.8
Not in labor force	993	1 035	633	149	709	143	586	658	858
Institutionalized persons	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9
Enrolled in school	79	85	45	4	36	33	72	49	85
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	430	497	252	65	346	61	291	349	414
Females 16 years and over	1 732	1 488	860	180	1 039	288	927	754	1 047
In labor force	1 016	806	415	81	626	191	550	300	485
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.7	54.2	48.3	45.0	60.3	66.3	59.3	39.8	46.3
Civilian labor force	1 016	806	415	81	626	191	550	300	485
Employed	960	744	385	60	580	184	506	285	415
Unemployed	56	62	30	21	46	7	44	15	70
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	7.7	7.2	25.9	7.3	3.7	8.0	5.0	14.4
With own children under 6 years	205	294	140	16	175	78	173	97	138
In labor force	146	164	72	10	123	74	110	44	89
With own children 6 to 17 years only	305	267	146	17	235	41	189	106	195
In labor force	251	212	98	17	180	36	167	84	165
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	341	379	174	23	243	83	233	141	223
All parents present in household in labor force	235	203	82	17	166	79	140	53	129
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	732	621	558	43	540	109	446	279	461
All parents present in household in labor force	612	413	311	22	369	105	381	169	362
Persons 16 to 19 years	248	172	118	17	165	41	167	56	150
Not enrolled in school	38	38	43	13	34	5	48	17	21
Unemployed or not in labor force	27	32	30	6	28	—	9	10	6
Not high school graduate	17	32	30	—	34	—	17	10	13
Employed	5	—	6	—	6	—	17	—	7
Unemployed	6	—	6	—	17	—	—	10	—
Not in labor force	6	32	18	—	11	—	—	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 038	1 515	905	117	1 120	394	1 105	635	992
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	210	74	37	—	33	45	41	51	41
Professional specialty occupations	290	103	56	6	94	51	89	41	41
Technicians and related support occupations	53	29	13	—	49	20	48	22	15
Sales occupations	211	151	86	18	112	57	155	93	90
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	241	269	133	16	148	39	131	63	145
Private household occupations	5	—	14	—	—	—	7	—	—
Protective service occupations	28	12	18	—	19	13	30	—	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	257	204	124	24	207	5	107	93	168
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	16	23	19	—	7	—	—	5	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	188	208	150	17	94	77	187	83	153
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	211	229	99	17	177	55	174	118	161
Transportation and material moving occupations	136	113	55	—	68	32	55	7	61
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	192	100	101	19	112	—	81	59	106
Construction	79	106	57	6	84	12	86	30	134
Manufacturing	493	410	271	29	290	123	279	214	359
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	176	136	62	6	76	49	122	47	34
Wholesale and retail trade	452	344	179	48	306	87	221	117	197
Finance, insurance, and real estate	79	102	44	—	30	12	63	29	19
Business and repair services	57	33	61	5	30	4	43	16	18
Professional and related services	456	283	149	17	194	64	179	109	154
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 038	1 515	905	117	1 120	394	1 105	635	992
Private wage and salary workers	1 654	1 326	805	99	951	305	888	545	864
Government workers	275	149	82	5	123	50	166	58	80
Local government workers	117	47	26	5	64	27	65	30	19
Self-employed workers	101	40	18	13	46	39	51	32	48
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 254	1 812	1 052	129	1 276	462	1 278	787	1 193
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 765	1 408	829	107	1 033	385	991	717	894
50 to 52 weeks	1 283	943	531	74	698	314	729	497	640
40 to 49 weeks	254	175	91	6	142	39	111	81	91
27 to 39 weeks	126	173	52	5	68	—	64	34	48
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	205	184	87	5	129	50	150	39	111
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 514	2 177	1 342	227	1 642	480	1 454	985	1 549
With a mobility or self-care limitation	81	94	73	11	70	22	158	16	112
With a mobility limitation	7	45	48	11	55	17	27	12	47
In labor force	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	74	68	31	5	58	17	140	4	87
With a work disability	95	243	162	41	146	21	81	140	185
In labor force	63	107	19	—	31	—	35	35	57
Prevented from working	28	125	123	41	115	12	46	82	124
No work disability	2 419	1 934	1 180	186	1 496	459	1 373	845	1 364
In labor force	2 043	1 532	942	143	1 248	398	1 130	659	1 057
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	499	539	276	65	353	67	324	399	438
With a mobility or self-care limitation	132	131	73	—	88	24	49	86	113
With a mobility limitation	88	74	49	—	84	24	42	59	113
With a self-care limitation	74	83	49	—	50	4	27	37	96
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	121	212	97	12	157	14	93	98	134
Mean family income (dollars)	13 634	14 038	11 760	117	10 708	14 397	20 098	15 470	14 571
1 worker	260	274	178	33	171	28	165	160	251
Mean family income (dollars)	25 632	22 085	18 043	21 792	17 235	24 268	21 447	20 880	18 830
2 or more workers	705	620	298	33	397	172	464	247	309
Mean family income (dollars)	39 401	39 691	28 982	30 210	35 920	45 607	39 504	46 537	33 307

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.				Remainder of Buchanan County				
	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 32 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	—	—	81	180	78	257	7	451	21
In labor force	—	—	52	115	57	168	7	351	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	—	64.2	63.9	73.1	65.4	100.0	77.8	—
Civilian labor force	—	—	52	115	57	168	7	351	—
Employed	—	—	52	96	57	153	7	331	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	19	—	15	—	20	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	16.5	—	8.9	—	5.7	—
Not in labor force	—	—	29	65	21	89	—	100	21
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	4	13	—	—	31	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	25	10	—	69	—	33	—
Females 16 years and over	—	—	48	96	35	128	7	224	10
In labor force	—	—	28	63	27	73	7	158	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	58.3	65.6	77.1	57.0	100.0	70.5	—
Civilian labor force	—	—	28	63	27	73	7	158	—
Employed	—	—	28	53	27	73	7	158	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	15.9	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	—	—	5	10	16	19	—	38	—
In labor force	—	—	5	10	16	19	—	28	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	28	—	30	—	63	—
In labor force	—	—	—	25	—	24	—	48	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	6	22	15	16	—	33	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	6	22	15	16	—	26	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	57	28	52	—	120	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	53	28	41	—	79	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	8	19	7	14	—	56	—
Not enrolled in school	—	—	8	10	—	5	—	8	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	8	—
Employed	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	52	96	57	153	7	331	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	—	6	22	—	58	—
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	5	24	23	—	71	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Sales occupations	—	—	11	—	6	13	—	49	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	27	16	—	45	7	35	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	20	—	18	—	27	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	8	27	21	—	—	16	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	6	6	—	12	—	23	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	13	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	26	—
Construction	—	—	—	22	15	5	—	8	—
Manufacturing	—	—	14	22	6	25	—	88	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	22	—
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	15	15	6	52	—	56	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	5	—	6	12	7	25	—
Business and repair services	—	—	—	5	—	15	—	12	—
Professional and related services	—	—	—	24	24	30	—	105	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	52	96	57	153	7	331	—
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	52	74	25	132	7	281	—
Government workers	—	—	—	5	24	14	—	33	—
Local government workers	—	—	—	5	19	7	—	16	—
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	17	8	7	—	17	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	—	46	113	70	182	7	400	5
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	37	89	56	154	7	278	5
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	29	56	28	102	7	201	—
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	9	—	21	—	27	—
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	5	11	15	5	—	35	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	11	8	7	—	35	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	—	51	170	70	182	7	401	21
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	22	5	5	—	6	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	18	—	5	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	4	5	5	—	6	—
With a work disability	—	—	4	51	—	5	—	2	5
In labor force	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—
Prevented from working	—	—	—	39	—	5	—	—	5
No work disability	—	—	47	119	70	177	7	399	16
In labor force	—	—	47	110	49	162	7	339	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	30	10	8	75	—	50	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	4	10	—	22	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	4	5	—	22	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	4	5	—	10	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	—	—	17	—	13	—	6	6
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	9 759	—	10 952	—	26 725	21 276
1 worker	—	—	15	18	—	18	—	15	5
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	20 840	15 169	—	14 521	—	27 917	17 290
2 or more workers	—	—	15	31	27	69	—	148	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	62 619	30 832	60 189	40 892	—	64 392	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Buchanan County—Con.							
	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31	Tract 32 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	—	—	1 693	3 239	1 875	305	39	586
In labor force	—	—	1 126	2 296	1 138	216	39	394
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	—	66.5	70.9	60.7	70.8	100.0	67.2
Civilian labor force	—	—	1 121	2 296	1 138	216	39	394
Employed	—	—	1 076	2 144	1 085	208	39	351
Unemployed	—	—	45	152	53	8	—	43
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	4.0	6.6	4.7	3.7	—	10.9
Not in labor force	—	—	567	943	737	89	—	192
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	42	113	72	4	—	16
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females 16 years and over	—	—	226	355	345	46	—	96
In labor force	—	—	808	1 577	956	161	13	335
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	408	950	524	108	13	200
Civilian labor force	—	—	50.5	60.2	54.8	67.1	100.0	59.7
Employed	—	—	406	950	524	108	13	200
Unemployed	—	—	381	886	508	108	13	175
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	25	64	16	—	—	25
With own children under 6 years	—	—	6.2	6.7	3.1	—	—	12.5
In labor force	—	—	130	271	99	32	—	77
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	66	191	58	26	—	45
In labor force	—	—	142	383	176	34	—	60
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	110	298	134	34	—	46
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	181	318	131	36	—	134
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	91	223	76	31	—	67
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	331	867	406	106	—	114
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	255	719	294	100	—	83
Not enrolled in school	—	—	90	270	111	23	—	57
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	29	81	7	5	—	31
Not high school graduate	—	—	7	35	—	5	—	7
Employed	—	—	5	28	—	—	—	14
Unemployed	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	7
Not in labor force	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	1 076	2 144	1 085	208	39	351
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	66	221	64	36	13	22
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	115	233	66	30	13	15
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	15	18	20	—	—	10
Sales occupations	—	—	80	236	95	42	—	37
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	126	289	141	20	—	55
Private household occupations	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	11	31	—	—	—	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	94	241	180	12	—	74
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	192	103	57	15	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	90	345	199	28	—	24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	124	165	136	16	—	32
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	107	160	63	—	13	64
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	56	98	54	9	—	12
Construction	—	—	68	167	32	5	26	12
Manufacturing	—	—	239	437	318	35	—	71
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	76	256	104	12	—	57
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	178	389	241	46	—	80
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	20	133	57	31	—	18
Business and repair services	—	—	32	71	18	5	—	23
Professional and related services	—	—	215	437	149	40	13	45
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	1 076	2 144	1 085	208	39	351
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	809	1 623	889	155	39	293
Government workers	—	—	70	260	68	30	—	31
Local government workers	—	—	26	116	3	17	—	11
Self-employed workers	—	—	179	239	118	23	—	27
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	—	1 232	2 446	1 290	224	39	404
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	975	1 822	967	193	39	309
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	745	1 285	742	140	26	175
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	96	266	102	13	13	60
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	29	130	40	23	—	19
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	104	282	120	23	—	48
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	—	1 428	2 804	1 490	249	39	483
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	90	97	38	11	—	9
With a mobility limitation	—	—	47	82	19	7	—	4
In labor force	—	—	21	10	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	70	42	27	11	—	9
With a work disability	—	—	159	213	106	19	—	18
In labor force	—	—	96	75	24	8	—	6
Prevented from working	—	—	57	123	67	11	—	12
No work disability	—	—	1 269	2 591	1 384	230	39	465
In labor force	—	—	991	2 156	1 084	198	39	381
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	260	435	375	56	—	103
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	104	83	95	9	—	24
With a mobility limitation	—	—	56	69	58	9	—	17
With a self-care limitation	—	—	79	29	62	4	—	7
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	—	59	119	100	10	—	40
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	12 666	16 606	15 697	8 798	—	12 601
1 worker	—	—	207	256	207	33	—	88
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	31 631	36 260	23 105	36 627	—	13 427
2 or more workers	—	—	368	869	386	89	13	104
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	38 715	44 195	39 271	56 657	61 161	33 631

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Buchanan County						
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 25	Tract 28
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	32 368	32 368	28 291	1 073	1 503	1 017	462	899	975	1 467
Less than \$5,000	2 734	2 734	2 559	51	125	123	12	38	82	67
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 336	4 336	3 981	130	279	161	18	91	135	88
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 652	3 652	3 260	78	170	102	26	93	172	107
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 604	6 604	5 791	224	360	253	41	170	272	242
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 637	5 637	4 831	214	335	177	72	200	172	307
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 296	5 296	4 431	202	145	126	158	212	93	381
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2 865	2 865	2 399	132	89	61	95	67	44	177
\$75,000 to \$99,999	683	683	581	35	—	4	5	28	5	52
\$100,000 or more	561	561	458	7	—	10	35	—	—	46
Median (dollars)	23 019	23 019	22 303	27 027	19 383	20 181	41 603	27 953	19 970	32 982
Mean (dollars)	28 290	28 290	27 555	31 008	21 815	23 028	44 859	29 355	21 362	37 002
Families	22 410	22 410	19 155	643	1 093	725	383	733	694	1 244
Median income (dollars)	28 476	28 476	27 749	36 875	23 137	22 835	45 071	30 951	22 018	34 792
Males 15 years and over, with income	27 939	27 939	23 754	928	1 291	880	487	841	864	1 592
Median income (dollars)	17 389	17 389	17 145	20 548	15 155	15 000	25 579	19 078	15 428	20 262
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.0	49.0	48.1	46.1	45.6	46.3	65.9	52.8	45.1	52.3
Females 15 years and over, with income	25 159	25 159	25 058	28 690	21 313	20 969	30 781	23 024	21 951	26 025
Median income (dollars)	29 649	29 649	26 106	995	1 377	910	476	789	833	1 322
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.1	31.1	30.8	39.3	30.7	32.7	40.8	36.1	30.0	34.3
Per capita income (dollars)	11 193	11 193	11 044	12 556	8 555	8 727	15 577	10 888	8 230	12 580
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	32 368	32 368	28 291	1 073	1 503	1 017	462	899	975	1 467
With earnings	24 215	24 215	20 764	907	1 090	701	408	721	688	1 256
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 596	29 596	29 048	30 483	22 832	27 356	46 324	28 925	23 150	37 322
With Social Security income	10 667	10 667	9 529	266	592	318	81	271	389	332
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 721	7 721	7 695	9 383	6 805	7 340	7 707	8 515	7 020	8 730
With public assistance income	2 484	2 484	2 286	7	179	81	25	40	82	66
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 216	3 216	3 214	9 844	3 310	2 938	1 118	2 639	3 079	2 539
With retirement income	5 528	5 528	4 908	145	246	147	48	194	178	205
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 570	6 570	6 629	7 498	6 189	5 017	9 270	6 110	3 468	5 898
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	33 217	33 217	32 585	39 031	25 216	26 053	49 177	32 676	24 454	39 923
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 883	32 883	31 781	38 794	27 702	28 024	55 723	32 381	25 328	41 212
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 527	33 527	33 344	39 260	22 833	23 906	39 546	32 978	23 815	38 702
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 941	36 941	36 588	40 039	28 638	29 255	51 797	34 861	27 429	41 071
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 762	38 762	38 089	39 767	32 361	32 501	61 538	35 992	27 940	42 533
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 419	35 419	35 336	40 257	25 245	25 842	39 473	33 733	27 012	39 671
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 747	16 747	16 580	35 741	12 296	9 116	22 624	18 926	13 800	21 138
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 441	13 441	13 117	37 998	12 093	7 614	22 624	12 491	11 113	20 302
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 123	22 123	22 271	30 028	12 577	11 691	—	27 872	15 592	21 924
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	22 410	22 410	19 155	643	1 093	725	383	733	694	1 244
Householder worked in 1989	17 051	17 051	14 344	545	786	486	358	581	464	1 060
With related children under 18 years	11 349	11 349	9 759	323	555	400	235	387	304	645
With related children under 5 years	4 716	4 716	4 115	149	200	151	114	154	107	221
Married-couple families	17 854	17 854	14 933	498	864	601	333	629	550	1 147
Householder worked in 1989	13 898	13 898	11 472	412	648	434	312	494	404	971
With related children under 18 years	8 413	8 413	7 017	229	417	315	193	326	254	588
With related children under 5 years	3 610	3 610	3 068	109	176	110	98	133	82	214
Female householder, no husband present	3 661	3 661	3 449	113	212	95	28	98	105	64
Householder worked in 1989	2 462	2 462	2 282	107	127	42	24	87	50	56
With related children under 18 years	2 486	2 486	2 348	81	132	66	28	61	46	44
With related children under 5 years	969	969	930	40	24	41	16	21	25	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	12 189	12 189	11 169	557	488	335	112	202	329	288
Nonfamily householder	9 958	9 958	9 136	430	410	292	79	166	281	223
65 years and over	4 678	4 678	4 333	103	241	120	50	88	150	102
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	80 649	80 649	69 490	2 518	3 789	2 697	1 309	2 396	2 582	4 286
Persons under 18 years	21 352	21 352	18 406	636	976	788	345	679	710	1 191
Related children under 18 years	21 245	21 245	18 308	636	971	788	345	679	684	1 191
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 348	15 348	13 131	451	684	581	238	516	508	949
Persons 65 years and over	12 644	12 644	11 282	316	614	353	117	324	438	435
Persons 75 years and over	5 601	5 601	5 084	144	274	167	47	104	176	151
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 769	2 769	2 538	30	173	127	9	69	82	44
Percent below poverty level	12.4	12.4	13.2	4.7	15.8	17.5	2.3	9.4	11.8	3.5
Householder worked in 1989	1 431	1 431	1 305	19	77	45	9	38	19	11
With related children under 18 years	1 993	1 993	1 844	24	107	88	9	45	43	26
With related children under 5 years	1 049	1 049	978	18	37	49	9	31	30	17
Married-couple families	1 229	1 229	1 082	11	49	65	2	32	40	40
Householder worked in 1989	621	621	558	—	18	29	2	7	13	7
With related children under 18 years	739	739	652	5	30	38	2	14	22	22
With related children under 5 years	369	369	318	5	22	14	2	14	9	17
Female householder, no husband present	1 388	1 388	1 335	13	113	57	7	37	28	—
Householder worked in 1989	725	725	688	13	48	16	7	31	6	—
With related children under 18 years	1 154	1 154	1 111	13	71	50	7	31	21	—
With related children under 5 years	640	640	620	13	15	35	7	17	21	—
Unrelated individuals	3 341	3 341	3 114	173	140	106	18	60	90	76
Nonfamily householder	2 281	2 281	2 137	97	117	98	12	44	68	55
65 years and over	1 145	1 145	1 058	26	73	54	12	22	30	27
Persons	12 547	12 547	11 596	262	655	567	66	256	340	219
Percent below poverty level	15.6	15.6	16.7	10.4	17.3	21.0	5.0	10.7	13.2	5.1
Persons under 18 years	4 558	4 558	4 251	47	223	209	31	90	126	50
Related children under 18 years	4 451	4 451	4 153	47	218	209	31	90	100	50
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 967	2 967	2 778	22	170	128	24	55	60	31
Persons 65 years and over	1 707	1 707	1 527	32	121	84	12	40	63	51
Persons 75 years and over	891	891	823	19	47	41	12	16	31	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 651	5 651	5 370	101	211	324	11	82	156	100
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	16 912	16 912	15 364	358	814	718	93	296	487	419
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	30 758	30 758	27 699	729	1 776	1 309	169	754	1 273	972

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Buchanan County—Con.			St. Joseph city, Buchanan County						
	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 32	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	934	172	380	1 040	1 691	1 374	771	1 064	1 234	2 654
Less than \$5,000	43	4	26	51	44	117	47	70	42	136
\$5,000 to \$9,999	125	17	44	130	104	267	144	157	94	279
\$10,000 to \$14,999	104	13	79	78	98	163	129	132	69	224
\$15,000 to \$24,999	213	19	89	218	223	322	119	243	251	391
\$25,000 to \$34,999	194	23	65	208	311	311	160	153	214	444
\$35,000 to \$49,999	153	43	58	202	402	132	139	130	221	551
\$50,000 to \$74,999	88	27	19	118	360	62	33	108	208	319
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	18	—	28	39	—	—	44	77	161
\$100,000 or more	5	8	—	7	110	—	—	27	58	149
Median (dollars)	23 676	41 364	17 278	26 629	37 155	18 983	18 818	21 745	31 909	30 784
Mean (dollars)	27 588	44 348	22 052	30 315	44 204	21 037	22 717	30 029	40 086	40 691
Families	693	162	298	616	1 427	993	566	754	843	1 816
Median income (dollars)	27 132	42 500	17 171	34 847	40 279	22 943	24 038	27 347	39 399	38 218
Males 15 years and over, with income	901	178	310	885	1 689	1 162	654	925	958	2 412
Median income (dollars)	17 807	19 643	13 429	20 257	22 806	14 958	15 000	13 899	26 917	22 538
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.9	54.5	42.3	45.9	56.2	45.1	48.3	41.3	55.3	51.8
Median income (dollars)	25 212	29 063	22 891	27 437	31 155	21 288	20 459	26 711	31 667	32 198
Females 15 years and over, with income	793	190	372	968	1 548	1 257	696	1 092	1 063	2 860
Median income (dollars)	6 958	8 800	7 714	9 794	11 594	6 990	8 447	8 473	12 011	7 367
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.4	37.9	26.9	39.8	41.1	30.7	35.3	28.1	31.4	27.4
Median income (dollars)	15 250	22 656	14 167	16 803	18 618	12 773	13 393	15 562	20 819	18 983
Per capita income (dollars)	10 812	14 283	7 996	12 430	16 193	8 296	8 717	11 653	17 520	15 373
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	934	172	380	1 040	1 691	1 374	771	1 064	1 234	2 654
With earnings	745	152	304	874	1 409	989	593	788	922	1 993
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 748	41 811	21 624	29 872	42 678	22 214	23 115	32 039	36 408	42 905
With Social Security income	317	62	119	255	400	534	249	372	527	886
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 326	8 975	6 405	9 471	9 236	6 713	7 455	8 451	8 143	8 663
With public assistance income	56	5	40	7	61	173	71	116	12	116
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 659	5 904	6 872	9 844	5 259	3 177	3 145	3 473	10 000	3 935
With retirement income	154	18	81	139	295	215	142	171	262	549
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 014	10 207	5 789	7 554	8 594	6 261	4 939	6 775	14 049	9 989
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	31 040	46 858	22 074	38 103	47 714	24 507	24 936	35 814	46 361	48 961
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 486	55 824	22 625	38 072	48 458	26 271	23 848	40 286	49 906	46 330
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 731	40 206	21 341	38 133	47 021	22 803	26 302	31 342	43 953	51 098
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 590	50 858	25 973	38 883	50 894	28 086	27 510	39 611	47 478	53 676
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 757	63 101	28 399	38 788	53 662	31 049	27 493	46 472	53 359	55 589
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 819	43 134	23 427	38 958	48 546	25 423	27 535	32 815	43 675	52 346
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 434	23 671	11 923	35 741	23 030	12 051	15 598	20 231	33 825	23 098
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 968	24 695	12 758	37 998	20 601	12 093	9 618	14 964	23 193	13 638
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 854	20 600	10 137	30 028	28 283	11 989	22 907	24 647	40 975	41 696
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	693	162	298	616	1 427	993	566	754	843	1 816
Householder worked in 1989	543	122	219	518	1 144	711	429	570	651	1 424
With related children under 18 years	308	74	170	308	729	508	329	394	366	829
With related children under 5 years	96	26	94	134	235	187	137	153	156	379
Married-couple families	618	137	207	471	1 255	771	433	615	713	1 527
Householder worked in 1989	492	102	155	385	1 001	580	334	478	538	1 223
With related children under 18 years	267	58	106	214	604	370	254	311	299	631
With related children under 5 years	83	21	63	94	207	163	97	135	123	312
Female householder, no husband present	39	16	69	113	136	205	100	125	97	261
Householder worked in 1989	31	16	42	107	113	120	68	84	80	186
With related children under 18 years	25	12	47	81	106	132	62	69	45	183
With related children under 5 years	—	5	24	40	28	24	27	12	22	62
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	314	10	126	551	364	447	265	358	431	987
Nonfamily householder	241	10	82	424	264	381	205	310	391	838
65 years and over	106	6	37	103	87	226	82	141	261	321
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 372	526	1 050	2 397	4 623	3 468	1 986	2 602	2 823	6 467
Persons under 18 years	574	148	331	593	1 211	903	588	702	653	1 643
Related children under 18 years	574	148	327	593	1 211	903	588	695	637	1 643
Related children 5 to 17 years	462	118	181	423	905	626	402	532	482	1 211
Persons 65 years and over	375	86	113	308	521	539	237	424	648	1 138
Persons 75 years and over	168	8	43	144	191	251	88	196	315	532
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	69	11	72	30	72	167	99	104	24	91
Percent below poverty level	10.0	6.8	24.2	4.9	5.0	16.8	17.5	13.8	2.8	5.0
Householder worked in 1989	37	—	56	19	43	77	52	58	8	62
With related children under 18 years	48	—	67	24	55	107	87	63	8	78
With related children under 5 years	13	—	43	18	27	37	46	23	8	61
Married-couple families	45	6	23	11	37	43	59	49	11	28
Householder worked in 1989	19	—	23	—	26	18	30	31	—	21
With related children under 18 years	29	—	23	5	26	30	53	25	—	15
With related children under 5 years	13	—	19	5	7	22	27	12	—	15
Female householder, no husband present	24	—	39	13	29	113	34	41	13	63
Householder worked in 1989	18	—	23	13	17	48	22	19	8	41
With related children under 18 years	19	—	34	13	29	71	28	24	8	63
With related children under 5 years	—	—	24	13	20	15	13	5	8	46
Unrelated individuals	76	10	15	173	79	127	72	83	55	277
Nonfamily householder	37	10	6	97	54	109	54	58	31	169
65 years and over	17	6	6	26	28	65	25	6	12	65
Persons	308	31	257	262	293	631	429	405	117	628
Percent below poverty level	13.0	5.9	24.5	10.9	6.2	18.2	21.6	15.6	4.1	9.7
Persons under 18 years	105	—	142	47	92	218	185	155	29	225
Related children under 18 years	105	—	138	47	92	218	185	148	13	225
Related children 5 to 17 years	91	—	49	22	60	170	105	114	—	149
Persons 65 years and over	43	15	11	32	39	107	31	48	28	72
Persons 75 years and over	11	4	11	19	33	47	13	31	28	13
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	55	4	115	101	66	206	170	150	63	255
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	476	68	367	358	346	773	621	547	152	947
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	868	141	526	729	858	1 668	966	964	479	1 685

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.									
	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	—	2 312	1 244	1 421	478	357	1 549	2 175	1 030	
Less than \$5,000	—	207	280	228	112	53	278	202	42	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	274	282	253	90	112	327	254	101	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	306	190	246	70	47	182	309	122	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	554	228	297	102	95	297	425	268	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	352	155	186	55	31	234	427	240	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	388	72	103	34	6	147	364	170	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	128	18	65	10	7	84	159	77	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	88	13	23	5	6	—	23	—	
\$100,000 or more	—	15	6	20	—	—	—	12	10	
Median (dollars)	—	21 819	11 471	14 622	13 081	11 250	14 560	21 799	24 063	
Mean (dollars)	—	26 382	16 002	20 582	16 026	15 418	18 449	25 749	26 306	
Families	—	1 493	671	740	245	60	1 022	1 452	658	
Median income (dollars)	—	26 939	11 593	19 063	16 950	11 563	18 542	28 973	30 204	
Males 15 years and over, with income	147	1 668	855	993	330	342	1 268	1 723	788	
Median income (dollars)	7 578	19 422	10 437	12 629	12 500	8 036	11 553	19 449	21 500	
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.6	51.9	43.5	38.9	32.4	34.2	37.5	49.8	48.0	
Median income (dollars)	16 250	24 004	21 250	20 152	16 563	14 926	20 042	26 296	26 048	
Females 15 years and over, with income	133	2 059	991	1 135	469	323	1 327	1 952	991	
Median income (dollars)	10 551	9 710	5 743	6 986	4 969	10 016	6 665	9 277	8 908	
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.6	30.8	26.3	26.3	13.4	5.6	25.9	34.9	28.0	
Median income (dollars)	11 974	18 625	12 481	15 462	17 188	10 833	15 219	15 118	14 875	
Per capita income (dollars)	8 014	11 640	6 936	9 656	6 860	10 098	7 101	10 641	11 166	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	—	2 312	1 244	1 421	478	357	1 549	2 175	1 030	
With earnings	—	1 675	871	1 002	324	160	1 068	1 569	733	
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	27 320	18 279	19 249	17 232	11 838	20 635	27 789	27 104	
With Social Security income	—	815	323	458	160	221	568	737	406	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	7 551	5 867	6 851	5 403	7 241	6 503	7 706	8 990	
With public assistance income	—	143	289	180	79	7	222	148	40	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	2 488	3 133	3 252	2 941	2 076	2 364	3 048	6 598	
With retirement income	—	400	122	280	110	67	231	361	197	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	5 550	2 674	8 283	5 549	2 787	3 999	5 817	5 064	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	—	30 852	17 397	24 122	19 428	13 886	21 541	30 541	30 205	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	27 894	13 858	19 146	18 713	—	21 208	30 442	31 232	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	33 126	23 026	29 490	20 250	13 886	21 945	30 642	29 580	
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	34 925	21 696	29 493	22 038	7 376	26 451	34 084	31 412	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	34 503	19 796	25 967	24 659	—	29 036	36 705	34 965	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	35 181	24 066	32 095	19 996	7 376	23 498	31 855	29 427	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	17 306	9 105	13 525	14 115	21 843	10 159	17 249	23 276	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	16 305	7 652	10 510	11 199	—	7 446	13 550	12 437	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	18 955	13 358	19 798	21 282	21 843	14 866	24 268	30 568	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	—	1 493	671	740	245	60	1 022	1 452	658	
Householder worked in 1989	—	1 159	432	517	164	17	720	1 110	485	
With related children under 18 years	—	697	416	404	146	—	620	768	273	
With related children under 5 years	—	309	248	205	67	—	281	352	127	
Married-couple families	—	1 087	355	471	153	33	647	1 129	533	
Householder worked in 1989	—	844	273	332	114	17	476	882	377	
With related children under 18 years	—	426	201	200	78	—	357	538	201	
With related children under 5 years	—	214	109	130	34	—	142	282	103	
Female householder, no husband present	—	344	271	228	83	27	268	284	92	
Householder worked in 1989	—	258	135	149	41	—	147	199	75	
With related children under 18 years	—	246	202	174	63	—	207	201	51	
With related children under 5 years	—	85	126	65	28	—	111	70	18	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	6	959	718	793	271	437	707	902	467	
Nonfamily householder	—	819	573	681	233	297	527	723	372	
65 years and over	—	381	175	289	82	173	293	430	171	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6	5 186	2 877	3 008	1 106	553	3 981	5 251	2 385	
Persons under 18 years	—	1 309	845	741	307	—	1 210	1 412	506	
Related children under 18 years	—	1 279	845	741	307	—	1 204	1 405	506	
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	901	520	477	213	—	840	1 012	350	
Persons 65 years and over	—	1 065	346	569	126	259	528	988	586	
Persons 75 years and over	—	533	141	237	61	229	216	504	247	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	142	313	202	83	25	287	153	31	
Percent below poverty level	—	9.5	46.6	27.3	33.9	41.7	28.1	10.5	4.7	
Householder worked in 1989	—	83	167	107	45	17	125	86	19	
With related children under 18 years	—	109	232	165	72	—	206	107	19	
With related children under 5 years	—	36	143	91	49	—	99	55	6	
Married-couple families	—	54	114	76	38	25	116	74	16	
Householder worked in 1989	—	32	72	38	27	17	56	30	4	
With related children under 18 years	—	40	75	51	27	—	60	42	4	
With related children under 5 years	—	15	28	44	21	—	8	21	—	
Female householder, no husband present	—	88	189	121	45	—	154	79	9	
Householder worked in 1989	—	51	85	69	18	—	62	56	9	
With related children under 18 years	—	69	152	109	45	—	129	65	9	
With related children under 5 years	—	21	110	47	28	—	84	34	—	
Unrelated individuals	—	236	286	215	127	141	217	204	85	
Nonfamily householder	—	176	208	145	89	77	127	147	48	
65 years and over	—	93	105	95	35	26	65	98	17	
Persons	—	708	1 384	891	447	187	1 209	626	177	
Percent below poverty level	—	13.7	48.1	29.6	40.4	33.8	30.4	11.9	7.4	
Persons under 18 years	—	275	524	339	189	—	482	189	44	
Related children under 18 years	—	245	524	339	189	—	476	182	44	
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	200	330	215	121	—	323	122	33	
Persons 65 years and over	—	136	144	141	35	42	76	124	28	
Persons 75 years and over	—	56	54	63	29	36	53	88	23	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	337	644	444	268	80	629	277	114	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	1 042	1 664	1 060	510	237	1 650	843	298	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	2 010	2 057	1 687	727	314	2 571	1 802	729	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.									
	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 492	1 396	854	156	1 010	274	888	737	975	
Less than \$5,000	92	116	92	35	123	5	38	52	82	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	157	179	154	60	161	18	91	138	135	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	133	136	142	5	102	21	93	82	172	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	301	356	198	16	246	39	159	152	272	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	257	204	131	24	177	33	200	126	172	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	382	203	111	16	126	103	212	114	93	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	144	184	26	—	61	50	67	56	44	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	9	—	—	4	—	28	11	5	
\$100,000 or more	14	9	—	—	10	5	—	6	—	
Median (dollars)	26 419	21 893	16 741	7 797	20 296	40 000	28 190	21 433	19 970	
Mean (dollars)	29 370	26 786	19 607	14 040	23 063	36 569	29 477	25 912	21 362	
Families	1 086	1 106	573	78	725	214	722	505	694	
Median income (dollars)	31 236	26 736	19 913	25 139	22 835	43 750	31 250	27 201	22 018	
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 379	1 205	739	78	880	260	830	622	864	
Median income (dollars)	20 152	17 731	13 349	16 364	15 000	25 333	19 227	16 090	15 428	
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.1	43.4	44.7	51.3	46.3	76.9	53.5	50.5	45.1	
Median income (dollars)	25 925	25 558	21 337	22 955	20 969	27 083	23 024	22 386	21 951	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 546	1 295	708	158	903	267	784	607	833	
Median income (dollars)	8 789	8 413	6 519	5 951	7 231	10 129	9 206	7 364	6 670	
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.0	32.4	28.4	21.5	32.2	42.7	36.4	30.1	30.0	
Median income (dollars)	15 100	15 032	14 487	20 417	14 301	22 500	14 973	17 462	12 319	
Per capita income (dollars)	11 020	10 264	7 223	7 149	8 702	13 141	10 896	10 634	8 230	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 492	1 396	854	156	1 010	274	888	737	975	
With earnings	1 195	983	644	66	694	239	716	480	688	
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 362	29 904	20 815	20 238	27 451	39 003	29 052	29 473	23 150	
With Social Security income	437	523	240	50	318	50	260	313	389	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 083	7 402	7 728	8 677	7 340	7 408	8 502	8 645	7 020	
With public assistance income	47	131	134	28	81	12	40	51	82	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 182	3 199	2 357	5 424	2 938	852	2 639	2 376	3 079	
With retirement income	247	280	100	11	147	17	188	174	178	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 206	5 537	5 380	3 755	5 017	3 757	6 009	4 318	3 468	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	33 233	30 412	22 668	22 019	26 053	40 774	32 878	32 379	24 454	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 646	28 244	22 122	20 170	28 024	43 100	32 381	31 032	25 328	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 751	32 450	23 313	23 375	23 906	37 029	33 402	33 316	23 815	
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 700	34 007	25 958	23 387	29 255	42 820	35 135	35 037	27 429	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 314	35 110	25 640	20 170	32 501	47 325	35 992	35 006	27 940	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 137	33 154	26 249	26 508	25 842	36 611	34 249	35 059	27 012	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 136	12 692	10 483	25 100	9 116	14 784	18 926	14 464	13 800	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 409	9 265	12 052	—	7 614	14 784	12 491	6 635	11 113	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 776	22 439	6 716	25 100	11 691	—	27 872	21 559	15 592	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 086	1 106	573	78	725	214	722	505	694	
Householder worked in 1989	892	805	414	39	486	200	576	363	464	
With related children under 18 years	576	553	329	33	400	137	387	213	304	
With related children under 5 years	225	221	113	11	151	77	154	71	107	
Married-couple families	923	901	421	67	601	176	618	417	550	
Householder worked in 1989	761	652	322	33	434	166	489	316	404	
With related children under 18 years	474	405	214	33	315	107	326	184	254	
With related children under 5 years	214	146	95	11	110	61	133	61	82	
Female householder, no husband present	129	173	102	6	95	16	98	61	105	
Householder worked in 1989	97	130	48	6	42	12	87	35	50	
With related children under 18 years	78	133	78	—	66	16	61	29	46	
With related children under 5 years	11	65	18	—	41	16	21	10	25	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	488	326	360	97	328	93	202	254	329	
Nonfamily householder	406	290	281	78	285	60	166	232	281	
65 years and over	203	211	93	44	120	37	88	167	150	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 986	3 628	2 305	354	2 690	735	2 375	1 783	2 582	
Persons under 18 years	1 073	1 012	750	66	788	192	679	428	710	
Related children under 18 years	1 073	1 012	744	66	788	192	679	428	684	
Related children 5 to 17 years	770	719	600	49	581	118	516	319	508	
Persons 65 years and over	499	539	276	65	353	67	324	399	438	
Persons 75 years and over	233	173	110	5	167	34	104	183	176	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	55	171	104	22	127	7	69	57	82	
Percent below poverty level	5.1	15.5	18.2	28.2	17.5	3.3	9.6	11.3	11.8	
Householder worked in 1989	16	103	62	5	45	7	38	33	19	
With related children under 18 years	20	151	86	10	88	7	45	47	43	
With related children under 5 years	8	93	25	5	49	7	31	26	30	
Married-couple families	19	69	50	17	65	—	32	29	40	
Householder worked in 1989	—	43	38	5	29	—	7	17	13	
With related children under 18 years	—	49	38	10	38	—	14	24	22	
With related children under 5 years	—	22	13	5	14	—	14	16	9	
Female householder, no husband present	36	92	48	—	57	7	37	28	28	
Householder worked in 1989	16	55	18	—	16	7	31	16	6	
With related children under 18 years	20	92	42	—	50	7	31	23	21	
With related children under 5 years	8	61	12	—	35	7	17	10	21	
Unrelated individuals	110	81	155	47	106	11	60	68	90	
Nonfamily householder	95	60	88	34	98	5	44	52	68	
65 years and over	57	56	37	—	54	5	22	36	30	
Persons	261	709	593	112	567	32	256	256	340	
Percent below poverty level	6.5	19.5	25.7	31.6	21.1	4.4	10.8	14.4	13.2	
Persons under 18 years	43	367	252	20	209	14	90	101	126	
Related children under 18 years	43	367	246	20	209	14	90	101	100	
Related children 5 to 17 years	30	223	214	9	128	9	55	66	60	
Persons 65 years and over	76	70	55	10	84	5	40	41	63	
Persons 75 years and over	48	40	24	5	41	5	16	27	31	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	95	380	260	48	324	11	82	164	156	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	485	850	851	151	718	59	296	320	487	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 183	1 329	1 387	190	1 309	124	754	747	1 273	

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.				Remainder of Buchanan County				
	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 32 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	—	—	34	81	33	129	7	188	11
Less than \$5,000	—	—	4	11	—	8	—	7	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	6	14	—	12	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	9	—	7	—	5	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	19	6	38	7	2	11
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	9	17	6	24	—	39	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	5	5	—	13	—	55	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	5	6	14	27	—	45	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	5	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	29 444	20 250	54 410	24 750	18 750	45 278	20 208
Mean (dollars)	—	—	36 958	20 367	52 860	30 104	18 025	56 940	19 464
Families	—	—	80	66	27	100	—	169	11
Median income (dollars)	—	—	37 500	18 438	62 816	27 500	—	46 250	20 208
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	—	27	71	43	129	—	227	11
Median income (dollars)	—	—	19 028	10 197	30 208	16 437	—	26 250	17 708
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	37.0	36.6	51.2	50.4	—	53.3	—
Median income (dollars)	—	—	41 250	12 000	38 889	21 442	—	34 297	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	—	48	93	27	120	7	209	5
Median income (dollars)	—	—	8 036	7 446	23 250	11 923	18 750	11 078	3 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	39.6	32.3	22.2	30.8	100.0	38.3	—
Median income (dollars)	—	—	9 196	13 333	18 750	16 146	18 750	22 917	—
Per capita income (dollars)	—	—	13 613	6 847	15 276	11 181	18 025	18 764	10 024
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	—	—	34	81	33	129	7	188	11
With earnings	—	—	30	59	33	101	—	169	5
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	27 628	21 666	46 669	28 890	18 000	56 677	10 790
With Social Security income	—	—	18	20	11	58	—	31	11
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	14 101	6 543	7 352	7 657	—	8 190	8 818
With public assistance income	—	—	5	11	—	6	—	13	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	5 904	9 575	—	7 150	—	1 363	—
With retirement income	—	—	9	16	6	31	—	31	6
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	9 100	6 248	6 200	5 689	—	12 294	9 276
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	—	—	41 730	21 132	60 189	32 253	—	59 817	19 464
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	18 358	53 272	42 557	—	73 081	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	41 730	24 265	68 834	23 117	—	42 374	19 464
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	—	41 730	29 520	60 189	33 216	—	61 861	19 464
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	28 115	53 272	42 557	—	78 796	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	41 730	30 644	68 834	23 673	—	42 374	19 464
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	11 068	—	19 460	—	33 078	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	10 142	—	—	—	33 078	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	12 666	—	19 460	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	—	—	30	66	27	100	—	169	11
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	15	39	27	75	—	158	5
With related children under 18 years	—	—	5	35	15	47	—	98	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	5	10	15	13	—	37	—
Married-couple families	—	—	30	36	27	93	—	157	11
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	15	26	27	68	—	146	5
With related children under 18 years	—	—	5	16	15	47	—	86	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	5	5	15	13	—	37	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	30	—	7	—	12	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	13	—	7	—	12	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	12	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	4	25	6	41	7	19	—
Nonfamily householder	—	—	15	15	6	29	7	19	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	5	—	15	—	13	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	87	246	121	321	7	574	21
Persons under 18 years	—	—	6	79	43	73	—	153	—
Related children under 18 years	—	—	6	79	43	68	—	153	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	57	28	58	—	120	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	30	10	8	75	—	50	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	4	10	—	23	—	13	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	—	6	15	—	6	—	2	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—	20.0	22.7	—	6.0	—	1.2	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	2	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	2	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—
Married-couple families	—	—	6	4	—	6	—	2	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	4	5	—	13	—	7	—
Nonfamily householder	—	—	4	—	—	8	—	7	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	—
Persons	—	—	16	61	—	24	—	34	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—	18.4	24.8	—	7.5	—	5.9	—
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	36	—	5	—	17	—
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	17	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	15	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	7	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	4	42	—	5	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	16	83	—	41	—	34	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	16	141	—	108	—	45	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Buchanan County—Con.							
	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31	Tract 32 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	—	—	845	1 467	934	138	26	299
Less than \$5,000	—	—	35	67	43	—	—	15
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	89	88	125	11	—	30
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	86	107	104	13	—	70
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	205	242	213	19	—	70
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	161	307	194	14	13	48
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	172	381	153	38	—	53
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	67	177	88	22	13	13
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	16	52	9	13	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	14	46	5	8	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	25 551	32 982	23 676	41 818	46 250	17 212
Mean (dollars)	—	—	29 713	37 002	27 588	46 169	45 581	22 509
Families	—	—	634	1 244	693	132	13	232
Median income (dollars)	—	—	30 407	34 792	27 132	42 500	61 359	16 875
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	—	866	1 592	901	151	26	239
Median income (dollars)	—	—	17 551	20 262	17 807	20 250	30 000	14 679
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	60.4	52.3	54.9	57.6	50.0	43.9
Median income (dollars)	—	—	21 589	26 025	25 212	29 063	28 750	23 828
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	—	626	1 322	793	142	13	279
Median income (dollars)	—	—	9 246	8 784	6 958	9 773	31 250	7 961
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	34.0	34.3	30.4	37.3	100.0	25.1
Median income (dollars)	—	—	17 120	15 997	15 250	23 359	31 250	14 583
Per capita income (dollars)	—	—	11 628	12 580	10 812	14 416	30 387	8 345
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	—	—	845	1 467	934	138	26	299
With earnings	—	—	742	1 256	745	122	26	245
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	27 602	37 322	26 748	45 299	45 581	21 614
With Social Security income	—	—	235	332	317	44	—	99
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	7 164	8 730	8 326	6 878	—	6 377
With public assistance income	—	—	28	66	56	—	—	29
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	3 379	2 539	2 659	—	—	5 847
With retirement income	—	—	113	205	154	9	—	65
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	4 651	5 898	6 014	11 314	—	5 676
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	—	—	33 978	39 923	31 040	48 024	61 161	22 342
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	35 285	41 212	31 486	55 824	—	23 732
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	33 045	38 702	30 731	39 481	61 161	20 407
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	—	35 465	41 071	32 590	53 418	61 161	25 226
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	36 970	42 533	33 757	63 101	—	28 449
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	34 386	39 671	31 819	43 915	61 161	21 645
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	21 901	21 138	15 434	23 671	—	12 580
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	21 519	20 302	10 968	24 695	—	14 534
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	22 262	21 924	21 854	20 600	—	7 609
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	—	—	634	1 244	693	132	13	232
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	539	1 060	543	107	13	180
With related children under 18 years	—	—	273	645	308	69	—	135
With related children under 5 years	—	—	114	221	96	21	—	84
Married-couple families	—	—	577	1 147	618	107	13	171
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	488	971	492	87	13	129
With related children under 18 years	—	—	250	588	267	53	—	90
With related children under 5 years	—	—	106	214	83	16	—	58
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	35	64	39	16	—	39
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	29	56	31	16	—	29
With related children under 18 years	—	—	17	44	25	12	—	28
With related children under 5 years	—	—	8	7	—	5	—	19
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	225	288	314	6	13	101
Nonfamily householder	—	—	211	223	241	6	13	67
65 years and over	—	—	71	102	106	6	—	32
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	2 175	4 286	2 372	439	39	804
Persons under 18 years	—	—	518	1 191	574	142	—	252
Related children under 18 years	—	—	518	1 191	574	142	—	248
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	358	949	462	118	—	124
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	260	435	375	56	—	103
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	125	151	168	4	—	33
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	—	48	44	69	5	—	57
Percent below poverty level	—	—	7.6	3.5	10.0	3.8	—	24.6
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	29	11	37	—	—	47
With related children under 18 years	—	—	21	26	48	—	—	52
With related children under 5 years	—	—	1	17	13	—	—	38
Married-couple families	—	—	35	40	45	—	—	19
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	16	7	19	—	—	19
With related children under 18 years	—	—	15	22	29	—	—	19
With related children under 5 years	—	—	1	17	13	—	—	19
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	1	—	24	—	—	28
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	1	—	18	—	—	18
With related children under 18 years	—	—	1	—	19	—	—	23
With related children under 5 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	19
Unrelated individuals	—	—	39	76	76	6	—	10
Nonfamily householder	—	—	25	55	37	6	—	6
65 years and over	—	—	16	27	17	6	—	6
Persons	—	—	155	219	308	15	—	196
Percent below poverty level	—	—	7.1	5.1	13.0	3.4	—	24.4
Persons under 18 years	—	—	24	50	105	—	—	106
Related children under 18 years	—	—	24	50	105	—	—	102
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	23	31	91	—	—	29
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	39	51	43	15	—	11
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	18	17	11	4	—	11
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	48	100	55	—	—	73
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	242	419	476	52	—	284
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	556	972	868	125	—	385

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		St. Joseph city, Buchanan County	
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 10	Tract 14
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	79 215	79 215	68 093	2 262	3 576
Native	78 712	78 712	67 648	2 241	3 561
Foreign born	503	503	445	21	15
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	113	113	107	27	-
Persons 5 years and over	73 659	73 659	63 244	2 019	3 254
Speak a language other than English	1 622	1 622	1 462	68	50
Do not speak English "very well"	491	491	446	33	-
In linguistically isolated households	139	139	133	27	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	18 875	18 875	16 156	461	856
Preprimary school	1 565	1 565	1 343	17	113
Public school	1 136	1 136	998	17	98
Elementary or high school	13 334	13 334	11 253	355	664
Public school	12 264	12 264	10 299	326	527
College	3 976	3 976	3 560	89	79
Public college	3 704	3 704	3 318	83	79
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	51 532	51 532	44 278	1 344	2 181
Less than 9th grade	6 306	6 306	5 537	218	408
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 953	7 953	6 974	328	472
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18 941	18 941	15 866	398	755
Some college, no degree	9 440	9 440	8 311	209	377
Associate degree	1 799	1 799	1 541	44	71
Bachelor's degree	4 619	4 619	3 899	102	22
Graduate or professional degree	2 474	2 474	2 150	45	76
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.3	72.3	71.7	59.4	59.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.8	13.8	13.7	10.9	4.5
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 351	1 351	1 336	1 360	1 359
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	73 659	73 659	63 244	2 019	3 254
Same house	41 136	41 136	34 195	676	1 714
Different house in United States	32 378	32 378	28 916	1 324	1 540
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	18 575	18 575	17 353	908	1 047
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 310	2 310	1 309	55	13
Different MSA/PMSA	5 428	5 428	4 830	171	318
Not in on MSA/PMSA	6 065	6 065	5 424	190	162
Abroad	145	145	133	19	-
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	34 143	34 143	28 845	840	1 292
Car, truck, or van	32 062	32 062	27 118	672	1 208
Drove alone	27 665	27 665	23 302	535	923
Carpooled	4 397	4 397	3 816	137	285
Public transportation	251	251	229	30	26
Other means	977	977	836	123	27
Worked at home	853	853	662	15	31
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	17.2	16.2	15.2	17.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	29 777	29 777	25 656	784	1 118
Central city	28 145	28 145	25 023	766	1 102
Outside central city	1 632	1 632	633	18	16
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 366	4 366	3 189	56	174
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	61 039	61 039	52 580	1 696	2 640
In labor force	37 602	37 602	31 884	980	1 548
Employed	34 653	34 653	29 268	855	1 336
Unemployed	2 825	2 825	2 497	125	194
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	7.5	7.9	12.8	12.7
Females 16 years and over	32 947	32 947	28 750	919	1 409
Employed	16 116	16 116	13 821	390	606
Unemployed	1 105	1 105	978	54	76
With own children under 6 years	4 891	4 891	4 237	181	267
In labor force	3 057	3 057	2 629	70	129
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 443	5 443	4 561	129	210
In labor force	4 216	4 216	3 524	70	151
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 328	4 328	3 706	135	193
Not enrolled in school	1 055	1 055	895	62	64
Unemployed or not in labor force	535	535	476	49	47
Not high school graduate	567	567	518	50	51
Employed	147	147	129	6	14
Unemployed	164	164	151	25	13
Not in labor force	256	256	238	19	24
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	40 590	40 590	34 343	965	1 573
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	31 254	31 254	26 487	743	1 197
50 to 52 weeks	22 131	22 131	18 699	495	762
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	47 098	47 098	40 016	1 378	2 103
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 247	2 247	1 991	188	254
With a mobility limitation	1 165	1 165	1 004	74	164
In labor force	161	161	130	6	19
With a self-care limitation	1 551	1 551	1 381	159	138
With a work disability	4 474	4 474	3 957	179	376
In labor force	1 730	1 730	1 519	48	127
Prevented from working	2 315	2 315	2 045	112	239
No work disability	42 624	42 624	36 059	1 199	1 727
In labor force	34 446	34 446	29 114	921	1 354
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 394	12 394	11 032	277	507
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 451	2 451	2 114	93	96
With a mobility limitation	1 817	1 817	1 586	77	60
With a self-care limitation	1 339	1 339	1 148	31	66

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		St. Joseph city, Buchanan County	
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 10	Tract 14
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	34 653	34 653	29 268	855	1 336
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 156	3 156	2 659	73	85
Professional specialty occupations	4 069	4 069	3 488	86	61
Technicians and related support occupations	941	941	872	27	23
Sales occupations	4 104	4 104	3 546	90	100
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 977	4 977	4 266	54	186
Private household occupations	140	140	126	—	10
Protective service occupations	480	480	425	—	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 776	4 776	4 149	235	248
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	643	643	277	26	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 040	4 040	3 317	77	238
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 293	3 293	2 790	110	189
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 887	1 887	1 467	31	79
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 147	2 147	1 886	46	87
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	31 170	31 170	27 123	1 005	1 412
Less than \$5,000	2 571	2 571	2 396	242	243
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 128	4 128	3 778	223	320
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 507	3 507	3 123	168	170
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 428	6 428	5 617	160	283
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 399	5 399	4 598	111	212
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 098	5 098	4 233	64	107
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2 811	2 811	2 348	18	77
\$75,000 to \$99,999	683	683	581	13	—
\$100,000 or more	545	545	449	6	—
Median (dollars)	23 131	23 131	22 391	11 042	14 049
Mean (dollars)	28 482	28 482	27 770	16 102	18 001
Families	21 489	21 489	18 264	500	912
Median income (dollars)	28 650	28 650	27 928	10 921	18 470
Per capita income (dollars)	11 383	11 383	11 262	7 345	7 110
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	31 170	31 170	27 123	1 005	1 412
With earnings	23 252	23 252	19 831	686	950
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 759	29 759	29 242	18 868	20 143
With Social Security income	10 405	10 405	9 272	258	540
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 776	7 776	7 756	6 067	6 674
With public assistance income	2 316	2 316	2 121	218	213
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 223	3 223	3 227	2 986	2 401
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	33 552	33 552	32 978	17 835	21 492
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 248	33 248	32 210	13 052	20 767
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 036	37 036	36 719	21 615	25 897
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 902	38 902	38 312	19 425	28 720
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 150	17 150	16 994	6 757	10 137
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 543	13 543	13 191	4 882	6 170
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families	21 489	21 489	18 264	500	912
Householder worked in 1989	16 328	16 328	13 643	325	632
With related children under 18 years	10 680	10 680	9 105	315	540
With related children under 5 years	4 441	4 441	3 850	204	247
Married-couple families	17 318	17 318	14 427	296	593
Householder worked in 1989	13 423	13 423	11 019	223	428
With related children under 18 years	8 036	8 036	6 655	166	322
With related children under 5 years	3 450	3 450	2 918	95	133
Female householder, no husband present	3 342	3 342	3 130	169	226
Householder worked in 1989	2 265	2 265	2 085	83	121
With related children under 18 years	2 239	2 239	2 101	141	176
With related children under 5 years	866	866	827	101	93
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	11 726	11 726	10 722	623	662
Nonfamily householder	9 681	9 681	8 859	505	500
65 years and over	4 580	4 580	4 235	152	282
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	77 029	77 029	65 979	2 221	3 564
Persons under 18 years	19 956	19 956	17 030	603	1 060
Related children under 18 years	19 849	19 849	16 932	603	1 054
Related children 5 to 17 years	14 345	14 345	12 131	360	732
Persons 65 years and over	12 394	12 394	11 032	277	507
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	2 529	2 529	2 301	252	250
Percent below poverty level	11.8	11.8	12.6	50.4	27.4
Householder worked in 1989	1 286	1 286	1 160	138	105
With related children under 18 years	1 806	1 806	1 660	190	180
With related children under 5 years	945	945	877	123	79
Married-couple families	1 180	1 180	1 036	110	110
Householder worked in 1989	591	591	528	72	56
With related children under 18 years	705	705	621	71	54
With related children under 5 years	351	351	303	28	8
Female householder, no husband present	1 209	1 209	1 156	137	130
Householder worked in 1989	622	622	585	61	49
With related children under 18 years	1 013	1 013	970	119	116
With related children under 5 years	566	566	546	95	71
Unrelated individuals	3 130	3 130	2 919	235	207
Nonfamily householder	2 169	2 169	2 025	167	122
65 years and over	1 104	1 104	1 017	90	60
Persons	11 409	11 409	10 497	1 060	1 060
Percent below poverty level	14.8	14.8	15.9	47.7	29.7
Persons under 18 years	4 033	4 033	3 735	363	418
Related children under 18 years	3 926	3 926	3 637	363	412
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 613	2 613	2 427	223	285
Persons 65 years and over	1 646	1 646	1 466	118	71
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 006	5 006	4 750	503	510
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	15 436	15 436	13 932	1 254	1 448

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		St. Joseph city, Buchanan County
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 10
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	2 678	2 678	2 655	633
Native	2 669	2 669	2 646	624
Foreign born	9	9	9	9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 408	2 408	2 385	557
Speak a language other than English	60	60	60	19
Do not speak English "very well"	27	27	27	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	876	876	861	192
Preprimary school	42	42	42	11
Public school	42	42	42	11
Elementary or high school	639	639	639	153
Public school	626	626	626	149
College	195	195	180	28
Public college	145	145	143	28
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	1 400	1 400	1 390	314
Less than 9th grade	155	155	150	73
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	305	305	305	78
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	520	520	520	105
Same college, no degree	324	324	324	47
Associate degree	19	19	19	6
Bachelor's degree	62	62	57	—
Graduate or professional degree	15	15	15	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.1	67.1	67.3	51.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.5	5.5	5.2	1.6
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 785	1 785	1 763	1 735
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	2 408	2 408	2 385	557
Same house	1 145	1 145	1 145	288
Different house in United States	1 263	1 263	1 240	269
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	780	780	780	207
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	12	12	7	—
Different MSA/PMSA	353	353	340	45
Not in an MSA/PMSA	118	118	113	17
Abroad	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	848	848	825	201
Car, truck, or van	764	764	746	178
Drove alone	542	542	524	63
Carpooled	222	222	222	115
Public transportation	—	—	—	—
Other means	79	79	79	23
Worked at home	5	5	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.6	13.6	13.4	10.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	778	778	755	196
Central city	739	739	721	196
Outside central city	39	39	34	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	70	70	70	5
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	1 835	1 835	1 812	440
In labor force	1 084	1 084	1 061	281
Employed	837	837	814	201
Unemployed	228	228	228	80
Percent of civilian labor force	21.4	21.4	21.9	28.5
Females 16 years and over	882	882	867	220
Employed	422	422	407	111
Unemployed	85	85	85	24
With own children under 6 years	186	186	186	55
In labor force	121	121	121	43
With own children 6 to 17 years only	180	180	180	42
In labor force	156	156	156	42
Persons 16 to 19 years	184	184	184	58
Not enrolled in school	25	25	25	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	18	18	18	5
Not high school graduate	4	4	4	—
Employed	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	4	4	4	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 149	1 149	1 139	268
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	937	937	927	211
50 to 52 weeks	535	535	530	118
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 444	1 444	1 421	353
With a mobility or self-care limitation	92	92	92	55
With a mobility limitation	28	28	28	11
In labor force	9	9	9	—
With a self-care limitation	75	75	75	55
With a work disability	90	90	90	30
In labor force	41	41	41	8
Prevented from working	49	49	49	22
No work disability	1 354	1 354	1 331	323
In labor force	987	987	964	262
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	223	223	223	69
With a mobility or self-care limitation	27	27	27	13
With a mobility limitation	19	19	19	5
With a self-care limitation	17	17	17	13

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanon County		St. Joseph city, Buchanan County
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 10
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	837	837	814	201
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	46	46	43	11
Professional specialty occupations -----	89	89	87	12
Technicians and related support occupations -----	14	14	14	7
Sales occupations -----	30	30	30	11
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	100	100	100	18
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	14	14	14	8
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	212	212	199	74
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	24	24	19	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	43	43	43	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	151	151	151	38
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	16	16	16	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	98	98	98	12
INCOME IN 1989				
Households -----	868	868	860	227
Less than \$5,000 -----	137	137	137	38
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	159	159	154	59
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	98	98	98	22
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	130	130	130	63
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	158	158	158	37
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	134	134	134	8
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	48	48	45	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more -----	4	4	4	—
Median (dollars) -----	16 613	16 613	16 653	13 625
Mean (dollars) -----	21 790	21 790	21 721	14 918
Families -----	639	639	631	166
Median income (dollars) -----	19 864	19 864	19 918	15 600
Per capita income (dollars) -----	7 207	7 207	7 163	5 433
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households -----	868	868	860	227
With earnings -----	676	676	668	173
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	24 141	24 141	24 082	15 384
With Social Security income -----	223	223	223	65
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	5 172	5 172	5 172	5 070
With public assistance income -----	147	147	147	71
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 158	3 158	3 158	3 584
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars) -----	23 495	23 495	23 422	15 879
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	24 671	24 671	24 671	15 941
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	32 697	32 697	32 787	21 929
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	36 358	36 358	36 358	21 098
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	13 486	13 486	13 486	12 995
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	12 672	12 672	12 672	14 056
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families -----	639	639	631	166
Householder worked in 1989 -----	479	479	471	102
With related children under 18 years -----	454	454	454	96
With related children under 5 years -----	188	188	188	39
Married-couple families -----	314	314	306	54
Householder worked in 1989 -----	276	276	268	45
With related children under 18 years -----	202	202	202	30
With related children under 5 years -----	91	91	91	9
Female householder, no husband present -----	265	265	265	102
Householder worked in 1989 -----	158	158	158	52
With related children under 18 years -----	207	207	207	61
With related children under 5 years -----	85	85	85	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	350	350	337	88
Nonfamily householder -----	229	229	229	61
65 years and over -----	98	98	98	23
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	2 457	2 457	2 434	615
Persons under 18 years -----	945	945	945	221
Related children under 18 years -----	945	945	945	221
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	675	675	675	145
Persons 65 years and over -----	223	223	223	69
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families -----	184	184	184	61
Percent below poverty level -----	28.8	28.8	29.2	36.7
Householder worked in 1989 -----	107	107	107	29
With related children under 18 years -----	145	145	145	42
With related children under 5 years -----	68	68	68	20
Married-couple families -----	31	31	31	4
Householder worked in 1989 -----	15	15	15	—
With related children under 18 years -----	16	16	16	4
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	141	141	141	52
Householder worked in 1989 -----	80	80	80	24
With related children under 18 years -----	117	117	117	33
With related children under 5 years -----	56	56	56	15
Unrelated individuals -----	149	149	136	51
Nonfamily householder -----	82	82	82	41
65 years and over -----	41	41	41	15
Persons -----	887	887	874	309
Percent below poverty level -----	36.1	36.1	35.9	50.2
Persons under 18 years -----	447	447	447	146
Related children under 18 years -----	447	447	447	146
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	304	304	304	92
Persons 65 years and over -----	61	61	61	26
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	508	508	508	126
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	1 091	1 091	1 073	395

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County	
		Total	St. Joseph city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 554	1 554	1 368
Native	1 477	1 477	1 306
Foreign born	77	77	62
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	37	37	37
Persons 5 years and over	1 367	1 367	1 206
Speak a language other than English	333	333	276
Do not speak English "very well"	109	109	102
In linguistically isolated households	59	59	59
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	476	476	431
Preprimary school	70	70	65
Public school	39	39	34
Elementary or high school	325	325	300
Public school	255	255	230
College	81	81	66
Public college	69	69	54
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	793	793	680
Less than 9th grade	144	144	131
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	120	120	101
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	276	276	243
Some college, no degree	155	155	122
Associate degree	35	35	35
Bachelor's degree	51	51	43
Graduate or professional degree	12	12	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.7	66.7	65.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.9	7.9	7.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 487	1 487	1 513
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 367	1 367	1 206
Same house	698	698	609
Different house in United States	663	663	591
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	431	431	406
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	34	34	8
Different MSA/PMSA	133	133	112
Not in an MSA/PMSA	65	65	65
Abroad	6	6	6
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	603	603	524
Car, truck, or van	525	525	449
Drove alone	406	406	367
Carpooled	119	119	82
Public transportation	7	7	7
Other means	62	62	62
Worked at home	9	9	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	17.3	15.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	533	533	470
Central city	518	518	464
Outside central city	15	15	6
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	70	70	54
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 041	1 041	898
In labor force	689	689	597
Employed	609	609	530
Unemployed	74	74	61
Percent of civilian labor force	10.8	10.8	10.3
Females 16 years and over	512	512	451
Employed	280	280	254
Unemployed	16	16	13
With own children under 6 years	173	173	146
In labor force	118	118	95
With own children 6 to 17 years only	61	61	52
In labor force	52	52	52
Persons 16 to 19 years	115	115	90
Not enrolled in school	44	44	33
Unemployed or not in labor force	23	23	15
Not high school graduate	26	26	20
Employed	13	13	10
Unemployed	13	13	10
Not in labor force	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	702	702	608
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	507	507	441
50 to 52 weeks	371	371	328
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	943	943	815
With a mobility or self-care limitation	57	57	48
With a mobility limitation	36	36	33
In labor force	11	11	11
With a self-care limitation	43	43	34
With a work disability	98	98	81
In labor force	23	23	23
Prevented from working	75	75	58
No work disability	845	845	734
In labor force	655	655	563
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	92	92	77
With a mobility or self-care limitation	15	15	15
With a mobility limitation	5	5	5
With a self-care limitation	15	15	15

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County	
		Total	St. Joseph city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	609	609	530
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	53	53	37
Professional specialty occupations -----	41	41	34
Technicians and related support occupations -----	9	9	9
Sales occupations -----	52	52	52
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	79	79	70
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	152	152	139
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	3	3	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	50	50	38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	72	72	69
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	19	19	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	79	79	71
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	495	495	444
less than \$5,000 -----	76	76	76
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	57	57	57
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	64	64	52
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	60	60	55
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	101	101	88
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	98	98	92
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	27	27	19
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	5	5	5
\$100,000 or more -----	7	7	—
Median (dollars) -----	23 516	23 516	21 625
Mean (dollars) -----	25 634	25 634	23 118
Families -----	412	412	361
Median income (dollars) -----	25 946	25 946	25 372
Per capita income (dollars) -----	7 937	7 937	7 262
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	495	495	444
With earnings -----	401	401	350
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	28 248	28 248	26 139
With Social Security income -----	107	107	93
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 362	7 362	7 469
With public assistance income -----	41	41	38
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	2 361	2 361	1 985
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	27 721	27 721	24 923
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	32 997	32 997	28 468
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	32 414	32 414	29 631
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	39 095	39 095	34 616
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	5 977	5 977	5 977
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	7 207	7 207	7 207
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families -----	412	412	361
Householder worked in 1989 -----	311	311	277
With related children under 18 years -----	269	269	232
With related children under 5 years -----	127	127	101
Married-couple families -----	328	328	277
Householder worked in 1989 -----	256	256	222
With related children under 18 years -----	215	215	178
With related children under 5 years -----	107	107	81
Female householder, no husband present -----	68	68	68
Householder worked in 1989 -----	49	49	49
With related children under 18 years -----	54	54	54
With related children under 5 years -----	20	20	20
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	128	128	125
Nonfamily householder -----	83	83	83
65 years and over -----	10	10	10
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 554	1 554	1 368
Persons under 18 years -----	568	568	515
Related children under 18 years -----	568	568	515
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	381	381	353
Persons 65 years and over -----	92	92	77
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	97	97	94
Percent below poverty level -----	23.5	23.5	26.0
Householder worked in 1989 -----	45	45	45
With related children under 18 years -----	62	62	59
With related children under 5 years -----	23	23	20
Married-couple families -----	40	40	37
Householder worked in 1989 -----	7	7	7
With related children under 18 years -----	19	19	16
With related children under 5 years -----	3	3	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	57	57	57
Householder worked in 1989 -----	38	38	38
With related children under 18 years -----	43	43	43
With related children under 5 years -----	20	20	20
Unrelated individuals -----	72	72	69
Nonfamily householder -----	44	44	44
65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Persons -----	327	327	302
Percent below poverty level -----	21.0	21.0	22.1
Persons under 18 years -----	104	104	95
Related children under 18 years -----	104	104	95
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	78	78	75
Persons 65 years and aver -----	8	8	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	141	141	116
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	434	434	409

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Buchanan County		
	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Total	St. Joseph city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	78 370	78 370	67 371
Native	77 883	77 883	66 942
Foreign born	487	487	429
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	100	100	94
Persons 5 years and over	72 941	72 941	62 630
Speak a language other than English	1 523	1 523	1 379
Do not speak English "very well"	466	466	421
In linguistically isolated households	126	126	120
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	18 640	18 640	15 951
Preprimary school	1 531	1 531	1 314
Public school	1 126	1 126	993
Elementary or high school	13 174	13 174	11 118
Public school	12 128	12 128	10 188
College	3 935	3 935	3 519
Public college	3 669	3 669	3 283
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	51 124	51 124	43 937
Less than 9th grade	6 232	6 232	5 468
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 893	7 893	6 923
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18 790	18 790	15 748
Some college, no degree	9 352	9 352	8 243
Associate degree	1 784	1 784	1 526
Bachelor's degree	4 604	4 604	3 884
Graduate or professional degree	2 469	2 469	2 145
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.4	72.4	71.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.8	13.8	13.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 349	1 349	1 334
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	72 941	72 941	62 630
Same house	40 747	40 747	33 871
Different house in United States	32 049	32 049	28 626
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	18 360	18 360	17 160
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 303	2 303	1 309
Different MSA/PMSA	5 366	5 366	4 778
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 020	6 020	5 379
Abroad	145	145	133
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	33 848	33 848	28 590
Car, truck, or van	31 808	31 808	26 904
Drive alone	27 485	27 485	23 143
Carpooled	4 323	4 323	3 761
Public transportation	244	244	222
Other means	949	949	808
Worked at home	847	847	656
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	17.2	16.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	29 512	29 512	25 431
Central city	27 886	27 886	24 804
Outside central city	1 626	1 626	627
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 336	4 336	3 159
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	60 476	60 476	52 103
In labor force	37 269	37 269	31 596
Employed	34 357	34 357	29 012
Unemployed	2 794	2 794	2 471
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	7.5	7.8
Females 16 years and over	32 666	32 666	28 498
Employed	15 960	15 960	13 667
Unemployed	1 105	1 105	978
With own children under 6 years	4 796	4 796	4 148
In labor force	3 003	3 003	2 577
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 407	5 407	4 531
In labor force	4 186	4 186	3 494
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 255	4 255	3 652
Not enrolled in school	1 027	1 027	872
Unemployed or not in labor force	515	515	461
Not high school graduate	557	557	508
Employed	147	147	129
Unemployed	154	154	141
Not in labor force	256	256	238
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	40 212	40 212	34 021
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	30 985	30 985	26 260
50 to 52 weeks	21 920	21 920	18 519
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	46 612	46 612	39 601
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 210	2 210	1 958
With a mobility limitation	1 137	1 137	976
In labor force	155	155	124
With a self-care limitation	1 528	1 528	1 362
With a work disability	4 405	4 405	3 895
In labor force	1 712	1 712	1 501
Prevented from working	2 264	2 264	2 001
No work disability	42 207	42 207	35 706
In labor force	34 142	34 142	28 855
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 323	12 323	10 976
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 436	2 436	2 099
With a mobility limitation	1 812	1 812	1 581
With a self-care limitation	1 324	1 324	1 133

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County	
		Total	St. Joseph city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	34 357	34 357	29 012
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	3 142	3 142	2 653
Professional specialty occupations -----	4 052	4 052	3 471
Technicians and related support occupations -----	932	932	863
Sales occupations -----	4 073	4 073	3 515
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	4 940	4 940	4 231
Private household occupations -----	140	140	126
Protective service occupations -----	480	480	425
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	4 718	4 718	4 098
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	643	643	277
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	4 005	4 005	3 294
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	3 253	3 253	2 750
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	1 868	1 868	1 456
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	2 111	2 111	1 853
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	30 899	30 899	26 883
Less than \$5,000 -----	2 514	2 514	2 339
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	4 100	4 100	3 750
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	3 483	3 483	3 103
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	6 382	6 382	5 576
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	5 351	5 351	4 558
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 056	5 056	4 197
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	2 790	2 790	2 335
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	678	678	576
\$100,000 or more -----	545	545	449
Median (dollars) -----	23 151	23 151	22 422
Mean (dollars) -----	28 524	28 524	27 823
Families -----	21 260	21 260	18 066
Median income (dollars) -----	28 731	28 731	28 042
Per capita income (dollars) -----	11 425	11 425	11 306
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	30 899	30 899	26 883
With earnings -----	23 033	23 033	19 643
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	29 801	29 801	29 291
With Social Security income -----	10 337	10 337	9 213
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 779	7 779	7 758
With public assistance income -----	2 296	2 296	2 101
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 235	3 235	3 240
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	33 645	33 645	33 089
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	33 308	33 308	32 301
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	37 129	37 129	36 829
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	38 944	38 944	38 381
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	17 272	17 272	17 122
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	13 649	13 649	13 298
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families -----	21 308	21 322	18 071
Householder worked in 1989 -----	16 255	16 267	13 575
With related children under 18 years -----	10 732	10 736	9 144
With related children under 5 years -----	4 395	4 399	3 802
Married-couple families -----	17 094	17 113	14 161
Householder worked in 1989 -----	13 286	13 298	10 862
With related children under 18 years -----	8 001	8 010	6 590
With related children under 5 years -----	3 417	3 426	2 882
Female householder, no husband present -----	3 368	3 363	3 182
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2 307	2 307	2 148
With related children under 18 years -----	2 291	2 286	2 172
With related children under 5 years -----	846	841	815
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	11 427	11 422	10 454
Nonfamily householder -----	9 390	9 385	8 612
65 years and over -----	4 511	4 511	4 151
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	75 896	75 905	64 966
Persons under 18 years -----	19 680	19 680	16 800
Related children under 18 years -----	19 573	19 573	16 702
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	14 172	14 172	11 985
Persons 65 years and over -----	12 214	12 226	10 850
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	2 492	2 482	2 254
Percent below poverty level -----	11.7	11.7	12.5
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 281	1 281	1 151
With related children under 18 years -----	1 783	1 773	1 625
With related children under 5 years -----	929	919	856
Married-couple families -----	1 131	1 126	973
Householder worked in 1989 -----	568	568	497
With related children under 18 years -----	680	675	582
With related children under 5 years -----	355	350	307
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 214	1 209	1 172
Householder worked in 1989 -----	633	633	607
With related children under 18 years -----	1 008	1 003	974
With related children under 5 years -----	539	534	521
Unrelated individuals -----	3 069	3 064	2 850
Nonfamily householder -----	2 098	2 093	1 959
65 years and over -----	1 112	1 112	1 007
Persons -----	11 236	11 221	10 306
Percent below poverty level -----	14.8	14.8	15.9
Persons under 18 years -----	3 982	3 982	3 684
Related children under 18 years -----	3 875	3 875	3 586
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	2 582	2 582	2 396
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 649	1 649	1 451
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	4 993	4 983	4 705
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	15 219	15 204	13 696

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Buchanan County						
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 25	Tract 28
All housing units.....	35 652	35 652	31 276	1 134	1 632	1 129	509	934	1 084	1 601
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	292	292	187	—	20	—	9	—	13	37
1985 to 1988	1 117	1 117	858	65	25	37	26	18	19	123
1980 to 1984	1 667	1 667	1 290	89	42	4	28	38	70	215
1970 to 1979	6 108	6 108	4 736	550	228	58	206	130	87	533
1960 to 1969	5 194	5 194	4 525	194	180	142	122	141	90	208
1950 to 1959	4 566	4 566	4 284	148	222	167	48	135	174	75
1940 to 1949	2 733	2 733	2 493	38	117	89	5	107	163	60
1939 or earlier	13 975	13 975	12 903	50	798	632	65	365	468	350
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	444	444	416	—	2	6	—	—	4	16
1 bedroom	4 828	4 828	4 584	170	169	95	10	68	147	53
2 bedrooms	13 470	13 470	12 023	390	790	611	107	354	579	432
3 bedrooms	12 911	12 911	10 870	463	555	324	295	411	284	871
4 bedrooms	3 128	3 128	2 706	76	76	83	74	96	70	148
5 or more bedrooms.....	871	871	677	35	40	10	23	5	—	81
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	184	184	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	179	179	167	54	13	—	—	—	—	12
Vacant condominium housing units	20	20	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	35 393	35 393	31 047	1 134	1 626	1 129	509	934	1 060	1 586
Source of water, public system or private company	35 035	35 035	31 205	1 127	1 627	1 129	483	934	1 084	1 482
Sewage disposal, public sewer	29 171	29 171	29 021	960	1 198	820	166	746	861	22
Locking complete plumbing facilities	250	250	180	—	—	7	—	—	22	32
Owner-occupied housing units	112	112	67	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Renter-occupied housing units	29	29	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Occupied housing units	32 486	32 486	28 411	1 051	1 509	1 024	501	885	993	1 515
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	25 964	25 964	25 477	547	1 236	971	337	852	957	60
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 118	2 118	353	20	49	15	62	11	—	669
Electricity	3 382	3 382	2 148	456	189	25	87	16	11	608
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	287	287	85	14	6	6	10	—	—	44
All other fuels	704	704	317	14	29	7	5	6	25	134
No fuel used	31	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	3 558	3 558	3 423	54	186	105	29	55	112	32
1	11 941	11 941	11 111	466	560	407	114	273	384	200
2	11 691	11 691	9 982	423	585	324	203	358	340	684
3 or more	5 296	5 296	3 895	108	178	188	155	199	157	599
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	22 081	22 081	18 698	480	1 074	747	443	748	789	1 274
1989 to March 1990	1 850	1 850	1 582	57	56	55	53	38	41	76
1985 to 1988	4 780	4 780	4 088	160	220	122	95	128	134	270
1980 to 1984	3 269	3 269	2 675	61	181	128	94	129	121	253
1970 to 1979	5 177	5 177	4 272	119	211	163	120	168	212	372
1969 or earlier	7 005	7 005	6 081	83	406	279	81	285	281	303
Renter-occupied housing units	10 405	10 405	9 713	571	435	277	58	137	204	241
1989 to March 1990	4 667	4 667	4 452	340	162	131	8	66	56	85
1985 to 1988	3 766	3 766	3 508	186	161	95	41	49	81	97
1980 to 1984	1 032	1 032	928	25	53	29	—	16	25	36
1970 to 1979	661	661	576	20	53	22	—	6	35	9
1969 or earlier	279	279	249	—	6	—	9	—	7	14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 856	1 856	1 711	18	66	78	—	30	94	33
Householder 65 years and over	9 025	9 025	8 152	198	470	220	102	248	251	273
Owner-occupied housing units	6 918	6 918	6 135	130	373	198	96	228	227	243
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	84	84	59	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
No telephone in unit	175	175	153	—	7	12	—	—	6	8
No vehicle available	2 094	2 094	1 988	25	136	57	29	39	76	18
Complete plumbing facilities	32 345	32 345	28 321	1 051	1 509	1 024	501	885	978	1 494
1.00 or less persons per room	31 848	31 848	27 869	1 045	1 475	986	501	864	952	1 484
1.01 or more persons per room	497	497	452	6	34	38	—	21	26	10
Locking complete plumbing facilities	141	141	90	—	—	—	—	—	15	21
1.00 or less persons per room	141	141	90	—	—	—	—	—	15	21
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 786	32 786	32 193	40 627	24 021	26 362	44 958	31 274	23 802	40 461
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 169	18 169	17 645	22 657	15 120	16 560	30 945	13 488	15 965	27 919
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 268	5 268	4 904	124	320	229	35	115	149	92
Owner-occupied housing units	2 101	2 101	1 862	45	157	119	27	38	98	57
Renter-occupied housing units	3 167	3 167	3 042	79	163	110	8	77	51	35

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Buchanan County—Con.			St. Joseph city, Buchanan County						
	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 32	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7
All housing units	937	196	459	1 102	1 778	1 476	900	1 125	1 276	2 827
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	34	7	—	—	7	9	—	12	9	48
1985 to 1988	66	21	10	60	131	20	—	5	26	282
1980 to 1984	61	—	38	80	146	42	7	18	24	440
1970 to 1979	167	67	187	532	598	197	17	75	114	888
1960 to 1969	152	14	136	194	352	162	54	160	252	881
1950 to 1959	66	27	30	148	180	187	31	254	396	146
1940 to 1949	44	7	33	38	155	108	89	139	141	81
1939 or earlier	347	53	25	50	209	751	702	462	314	61
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	12
1 bedroom	48	—	62	170	19	163	193	84	94	238
2 bedrooms	407	40	268	390	450	728	339	459	310	844
3 bedrooms	387	89	129	449	1 016	478	267	446	672	1 339
4 bedrooms	74	44	—	58	240	65	58	94	171	330
5 or more bedrooms	17	23	—	35	53	40	43	42	23	64
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	178
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	54	—	13	—	—	4	53
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	924	196	459	1 102	1 778	1 470	881	1 117	1 270	2 827
Source of water, public system or private company	785	178	459	1 095	1 778	1 476	900	1 125	1 276	2 808
Sewage disposal, public sewer	17	6	67	960	1 551	1 187	893	1 044	1 263	2 667
Locking complete plumbing facilities	15	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	865	196	398	1 019	1 705	1 379	761	1 051	1 223	2 696
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	28	23	227	547	1 510	1 134	746	957	1 104	2 202
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	546	40	90	14	24	49	6	—	—	42
Electricity	140	75	50	430	129	166	—	77	106	401
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	44	47	7	14	—	6	—	—	—	11
All other fuels	107	11	24	14	42	24	9	17	13	40
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	37	4	17	54	34	174	92	117	83	183
1	213	39	166	466	390	537	294	453	428	899
2	358	72	159	408	894	536	273	388	547	1 161
3 or more	257	81	56	91	387	132	102	93	165	453
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	744	151	276	448	1 402	944	471	778	937	1 781
1989 to March 1990	52	11	26	57	149	51	33	64	97	243
1985 to 1988	155	52	63	146	368	209	104	207	194	584
1980 to 1984	105	11	79	61	189	148	48	91	91	316
1970 to 1979	188	27	45	101	397	176	124	141	227	434
1969 or earlier	244	50	63	83	299	360	162	275	328	204
Renter-occupied housing units	121	45	122	571	303	435	290	273	286	915
1989 to March 1990	47	5	84	340	142	162	164	158	84	461
1985 to 1988	41	22	34	186	126	161	80	79	133	286
1980 to 1984	17	—	4	25	19	53	30	25	14	147
1970 to 1979	11	14	—	20	11	53	12	11	22	21
1969 or earlier	5	4	—	—	5	6	4	—	33	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	57	—	24	18	20	66	82	54	5	40
Householder 65 years and over	244	45	77	198	333	429	163	279	460	735
Owner-occupied housing units	218	36	77	130	306	332	138	238	328	526
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—
No telephone in unit	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	30	4	10	25	21	124	35	70	70	91
Complete plumbing facilities	858	196	398	1 019	1 705	1 379	761	1 043	1 216	2 696
1.00 or less persons per room	849	196	385	1 013	1 699	1 345	761	1 034	1 203	2 670
1.01 or more persons per room	9	—	13	6	6	34	—	9	13	26
Locking complete plumbing facilities	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 505	50 639	22 312	40 031	48 013	22 922	26 205	33 285	42 628	49 403
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 352	25 875	21 139	22 657	30 860	15 120	15 949	15 561	27 062	24 020
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	93	23	77	124	129	304	155	174	60	261
Owner-occupied housing units	66	12	25	45	80	141	71	85	33	90
Renter-occupied housing units	27	11	52	79	49	163	84	89	27	171

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.								
	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
All housing units.....	2	2 451	1 615	1 599	754	399	1 855	2 411	1 084
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	7	8	26	37	9	10	58	20
1980 to 1984.....	—	56	18	135	13	15	20	—	31
1970 to 1979.....	—	209	186	77	36	126	69	23	74
1960 to 1969.....	—	244	55	87	21	13	205	167	132
1950 to 1959.....	—	453	39	94	75	—	122	426	374
1940 to 1949.....	2	349	53	84	17	—	204	244	105
1939 or earlier.....	—	1 120	1 256	1 096	555	236	1 225	1 476	348
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	53	64	34	74	111	16	—	—
1 bedroom.....	—	254	587	574	276	224	394	339	63
2 bedrooms.....	2	1 144	427	568	255	44	810	1 090	562
3 bedrooms.....	—	676	353	284	104	13	464	609	334
4 bedrooms.....	—	245	94	95	45	7	131	352	115
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	79	90	44	—	—	40	21	10
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	—	2 451	1 597	1 569	742	399	1 829	2 373	1 079
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2	2 451	1 615	1 599	754	399	1 855	2 411	1 084
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2	2 445	1 605	1 599	754	399	1 848	2 411	1 073
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	18	30	19	—	23	20	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	9	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	4	8	—	—	11	—
Occupied housing units.....	—	2 284	1 251	1 391	539	313	1 568	2 218	1 030
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	—	2 195	1 164	1 132	481	177	1 509	2 151	1 003
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	17	5	8	5	—	34	18	—
Electricity.....	—	54	65	192	37	114	—	49	22
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	—	7	—	38	9	22	25	—	5
No fuel used.....	—	—	17	7	7	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	—	181	415	358	157	140	335	257	64
1.....	—	1 107	584	644	228	134	685	917	423
2.....	—	734	213	287	101	29	405	762	438
3 or more.....	—	262	39	102	53	10	143	282	105
Vehicles per household.....	—	1.5	.9	1.1	1.1	.7	1.3	1.5	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	1 449	410	575	244	23	897	1 570	793
1989 to March 1990.....	—	187	53	63	18	—	63	119	46
1985 to 1988.....	—	295	54	116	67	—	127	231	154
1980 to 1984.....	—	121	102	70	37	—	138	293	109
1970 to 1979.....	—	372	67	131	50	10	235	307	120
1969 or earlier.....	—	474	134	195	72	13	334	620	364
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	835	841	816	295	290	671	648	237
1989 to March 1990.....	—	323	481	410	136	87	275	316	118
1985 to 1988.....	—	345	270	229	102	155	240	242	98
1980 to 1984.....	—	49	38	98	26	29	105	25	15
1970 to 1979.....	—	72	38	54	14	6	19	46	6
1969 or earlier.....	—	46	14	25	17	13	32	19	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	—	93	239	164	124	48	243	100	19
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	770	310	417	119	197	444	754	383
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	552	160	230	87	13	317	621	362
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	20	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	8	19	7	7	7	22	41	6
No vehicle available.....	—	130	157	159	57	111	163	214	54
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	2 284	1 251	1 387	531	313	1 545	2 198	1 030
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	2 251	1 212	1 360	520	297	1 493	2 176	1 020
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	33	39	27	11	16	52	22	10
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	4	8	—	23	20	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	4	8	—	23	20	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	30 812	23 385	28 774	19 717	22 181	21 371	27 118	26 926
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	17 063	11 847	14 015	13 162	14 432	12 287	19 973	24 707
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	329	516	357	191	94	470	326	80
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	116	89	86	55	—	144	175	46
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	213	427	271	136	94	326	151	34

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.								
	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 552	1 550	1 000	160	1 124	286	922	823	1 084
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	13
1985 to 1988	19	41	7	—	37	18	18	—	19
1980 to 1984	47	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	520	480	92	18	58	23	38	9	70
1960 to 1969	572	394	12	25	72	130	19	87	87
1950 to 1959	220	296	182	16	142	81	141	63	90
1940 to 1949	76	76	105	20	167	30	135	112	174
1939 or earlier	94	209	602	81	632	57	353	527	468
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	8	18	—	6	—	—	8	4
1 bedroom	174	96	173	33	95	6	68	110	147
2 bedrooms	386	624	428	84	606	89	349	401	579
3 bedrooms	834	744	279	43	324	147	404	262	284
4 bedrooms	144	59	57	—	83	44	96	42	70
5 or more bedrooms	14	19	45	—	10	—	5	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 552	1 540	983	160	1 124	286	922	815	1 060
Source of water, public system or private company	1 552	1 541	1 000	160	1 124	260	922	823	1 084
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 438	1 373	1 000	99	820	154	746	823	861
Locking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	11	—	7	—	—	—	22
Owner-occupied housing units	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 509	1 419	889	142	1 019	286	873	732	993
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 272	1 378	872	125	971	227	852	717	957
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10	20	6	17	10	47	6	—	—
Electricity	205	18	11	—	25	6	9	15	11
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	14	3	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
All other fuels	8	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	25
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	74	143	96	33	100	29	55	126	112
1	482	555	376	50	407	81	268	271	384
2	614	488	310	44	324	103	351	188	340
3 or more	339	233	107	15	188	73	199	147	157
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 063	1 123	587	95	742	240	736	533	789
1989 to March 1990	54	87	14	—	55	23	38	27	41
1985 to 1988	283	253	95	30	117	58	128	119	134
1980 to 1984	129	155	104	—	128	46	129	33	121
1970 to 1979	230	306	113	20	163	46	168	112	212
1969 or earlier	367	322	261	45	279	67	273	242	281
Renter-occupied housing units	446	296	302	47	277	46	137	199	204
1989 to March 1990	168	136	115	24	131	8	66	68	56
1985 to 1988	174	137	92	9	95	29	49	80	81
1980 to 1984	42	8	45	14	29	—	16	51	25
1970 to 1979	58	15	35	—	22	—	6	—	35
1969 or earlier	4	—	15	—	—	9	—	—	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	11	108	45	21	78	—	30	9	94
Householder 65 years and over	342	449	225	45	220	55	248	311	251
Owner-occupied housing units	195	444	184	45	198	49	228	215	227
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
No telephone in unit	7	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	6
No vehicle available	69	74	60	—	57	29	39	99	76
Complete plumbing facilities	1 504	1 419	889	142	1 019	286	873	732	978
1.00 or less persons per room	1 476	1 416	864	142	981	286	852	732	952
1.01 or more persons per room	28	3	25	—	38	—	21	—	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
1.00 or less persons per room	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 261	28 851	21 879	20 686	26 418	36 890	31 464	29 792	23 802
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 012	12 875	14 092	8 234	16 560	29 990	13 488	11 255	15 965
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	152	270	194	52	229	13	115	133	149
Owner-occupied housing units	89	105	82	20	119	5	38	41	98
Renter-occupied housing units	63	165	112	32	110	8	77	92	51

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.				Remainder of Buchanan County				
	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 32 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
All housing units	—	—	34	87	32	156	5	223	12
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	9	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	8	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	5	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	12	27	—	31	—	134	—
1960 to 1969	—	—	5	21	18	18	—	41	—
1950 to 1959	—	—	17	10	—	35	—	18	—
1940 to 1949	—	—	—	10	—	9	5	—	—
1939 or earlier	—	—	—	19	—	47	—	8	12
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	—	—	—	10	—	6	—	4	—
2 bedrooms	—	—	16	39	—	62	5	18	5
3 bedrooms	—	—	7	38	14	77	—	148	7
4 bedrooms	—	—	11	—	18	11	—	30	—
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	—	—	34	87	32	156	5	223	12
Source of water, public system or private company	—	—	24	87	32	151	5	223	12
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	—	6	—	—	11	—	12	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	—	—	34	87	32	130	5	215	12
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	—	—	23	71	—	102	—	110	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	5	10	6	—	5	15	5
Electricity	—	—	6	—	26	23	—	81	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	5	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	—	—	—	11	—	12	5	—	—
1	—	—	11	37	—	23	—	33	5
2	—	—	12	32	15	49	—	100	7
3 or more	—	—	11	7	17	46	—	82	—
Vehicles per household	—	—	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.3	—	2.3	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	22	46	32	130	5	203	12
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	30	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	5	10	14	11	5	37	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	16	—	33	—	48	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	10	18	35	—	74	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	17	10	—	46	—	14	12
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	12	41	—	—	—	12	—
1989 to March 1990	—	—	5	18	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	7	23	—	—	—	12	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	—	—	11	4	—	41	—	47	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	6	4	—	41	—	47	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	4	—	12	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	—	—	34	87	32	130	5	215	12
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	34	80	32	130	5	215	12
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	41 858	21 858	48 972	31 996	18 025	54 497	19 615
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	28 524	19 483	—	—	—	34 605	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	12	15	—	16	—	22	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	5	4	—	16	—	22	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	7	11	—	—	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Buchanan County—Con.							
	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31	Tract 32 (pt.)
All housing units	—	—	841	1 601	937	162	35	372
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	7	37	34	7	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	21	123	66	21	—	10
1980 to 1984	—	—	49	215	61	—	—	38
1970 to 1979	—	—	247	533	167	55	27	160
1960 to 1969	—	—	126	208	152	9	—	115
1950 to 1959	—	—	50	75	66	10	8	20
1940 to 1949	—	—	92	60	44	7	—	23
1939 or earlier	—	—	249	350	347	53	—	6
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	—	4	16	4	—	4	—
1 bedroom	—	—	81	53	48	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	—	—	234	432	407	24	31	52
3 bedrooms	—	—	364	871	387	82	—	229
4 bedrooms	—	—	108	148	74	33	—	91
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	50	81	17	23	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	—	—	839	1 586	924	162	35	372
Source of water, public system or private company	—	—	579	1 482	785	154	35	372
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	—	21	22	17	—	—	67
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	23	32	15	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	23	15	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	—	—	801	1 515	865	162	27	311
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	—	—	31	60	28	—	—	156
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	404	669	546	35	—	80
Electricity	—	—	203	608	140	69	27	50
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	56	44	44	47	—	7
All other fuels	—	—	107	134	107	11	—	18
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	—	—	39	32	37	4	—	6
1	—	—	183	200	213	28	16	129
2	—	—	298	684	358	60	11	127
3 or more	—	—	281	599	257	70	—	49
Vehicles per household	—	—	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	613	1 274	744	129	11	230
1989 to March 1990	—	—	68	76	52	11	—	26
1985 to 1988	—	—	100	270	155	47	—	53
1980 to 1984	—	—	81	253	105	11	—	63
1970 to 1979	—	—	145	372	188	27	11	35
1969 or earlier	—	—	219	303	244	33	—	53
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	188	241	121	33	16	81
1989 to March 1990	—	—	17	85	47	—	—	66
1985 to 1988	—	—	82	97	41	15	—	11
1980 to 1984	—	—	47	36	17	—	—	4
1970 to 1979	—	—	35	9	11	14	16	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	7	14	5	4	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	—	—	31	33	57	—	—	24
Householder 65 years and over	—	—	161	273	244	34	—	73
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	131	243	218	30	—	73
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	21	2	2	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	9	8	5	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	36	18	30	4	—	6
Complete plumbing facilities	—	—	778	1 494	858	162	27	311
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	758	1 484	849	162	27	305
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	20	10	9	—	—	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	23	21	7	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	23	21	7	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	31 272	40 461	29 505	52 136	30 000	22 403
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	25 120	27 919	18 352	24 912	61 161	21 977
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	68	92	93	11	—	62
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	50	57	66	7	—	21
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	18	35	27	4	—	41

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Buchanan County						
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 25	Tract 28
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	18 541	18 541	16 890	427	964	668	350	670	714	640
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	9 297	9 297	8 338	278	418	329	229	321	306	438
Less than \$300 -----	1 627	1 627	1 555	13	155	96	—	104	106	15
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 053	2 053	1 948	20	111	96	19	85	115	55
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 700	1 700	1 560	32	68	70	29	62	68	53
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 430	1 430	1 229	29	37	35	60	30	5	82
\$600 to \$799 -----	1 398	1 398	1 112	105	36	20	98	36	5	156
\$800 to \$999 -----	578	578	472	57	11	12	8	4	—	53
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	396	396	347	14	—	—	15	—	7	24
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	81	81	81	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	34	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	447	447	435	692	357	374	611	347	335	622
Not mortgaged -----	9 244	9 244	8 552	149	546	339	121	349	408	202
Less than \$100 -----	1 265	1 265	1 207	7	115	65	—	25	94	11
\$100 to \$199 -----	6 775	6 775	6 377	123	405	258	89	295	292	95
\$200 to \$299 -----	996	996	803	19	17	16	27	24	22	85
\$300 to \$399 -----	161	161	121	—	9	—	—	5	—	11
\$400 to \$499 -----	28	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	19	19	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	140	140	139	157	129	125	148	145	123	196
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	6 233	6 233	5 796	83	437	267	47	201	290	122
Less than 20 percent -----	3 275	3 275	3 080	38	269	129	6	114	179	37
20 to 24 percent -----	808	808	742	20	45	38	5	29	34	25
25 to 29 percent -----	460	460	435	6	35	26	14	11	22	5
30 to 34 percent -----	359	359	322	—	33	25	—	25	12	18
35 percent or more -----	1 229	1 229	1 115	7	55	42	22	22	37	37
Not computed -----	102	102	102	12	—	7	—	—	6	—
Median -----	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.2	17.1	20.1	29.5	18.2	16.1	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	5 274	5 274	4 890	108	361	207	70	224	283	153
Less than 20 percent -----	4 236	4 236	3 973	38	301	191	53	206	254	98
20 to 24 percent -----	574	574	504	6	50	10	6	12	22	35
25 to 29 percent -----	259	259	240	42	10	5	—	—	7	9
30 to 34 percent -----	105	105	96	9	—	—	2	6	—	—
35 percent or more -----	100	100	77	13	—	—	4	—	—	11
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.2	12.2	12.0	26.2	10.3	10.2	13.9	10.4	11.6	16.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	3 932	3 932	3 456	132	111	120	121	177	96	225
Less than 20 percent -----	3 354	3 354	2 986	79	94	120	89	165	89	170
20 to 24 percent -----	364	364	277	26	17	—	32	12	—	41
25 to 29 percent -----	159	159	147	27	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent -----	46	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more -----	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.8	11.8	11.4	17.3	10.0	11.3	16.8	10.0	11.0	16.4
\$50,000 or more -----	3 102	3 102	2 748	104	55	74	112	68	45	140
Less than 20 percent -----	2 896	2 896	2 579	96	55	74	101	64	45	128
20 to 24 percent -----	147	147	110	8	—	—	11	4	—	12
25 to 29 percent -----	41	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.3	10.0	10.0	10.7	10.0	10.0	13.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 138	10 138	9 686	571	435	277	58	131	204	142
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	286	286	284	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 664	1 664	1 622	—	69	53	—	9	30	12
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 729	2 729	2 629	21	130	99	16	42	80	29
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 907	2 907	2 723	349	131	63	17	47	51	52
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 420	1 420	1 385	166	32	27	—	14	13	12
\$500 to \$599 -----	441	441	423	12	—	9	16	—	7	10
\$600 to \$749 -----	86	86	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	69	69	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
\$1,000 or more -----	23	23	23	12	—	6	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	513	513	451	5	44	20	9	19	23	18
Median (dollars) -----	304	304	303	379	282	279	346	328	265	346
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	3 909	3 909	3 806	123	200	111	8	77	75	41
Less than 20 percent -----	179	179	174	—	19	12	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	342	342	327	—	30	—	—	9	—	10
25 to 29 percent -----	320	320	314	—	26	17	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	231	231	229	—	5	—	—	8	24	—
35 percent or more -----	2 465	2 465	2 413	118	86	69	8	45	35	21
Not computed -----	372	372	349	5	34	13	—	9	16	10
Median -----	47.7	47.7	47.6	50.0	37.5	50.0	37.5	50.0	38.4	38.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	2 605	2 605	2 508	136	93	63	6	26	72	13
Less than 20 percent -----	602	602	583	—	9	11	—	7	31	5
20 to 24 percent -----	579	579	569	14	42	29	—	6	14	5
25 to 29 percent -----	549	549	537	53	23	10	—	13	7	—
30 to 34 percent -----	327	327	309	34	9	—	—	—	13	—
35 percent or more -----	430	430	415	35	10	6	6	—	—	3
Not computed -----	118	118	95	—	—	7	—	—	7	—
Median -----	25.6	25.6	25.5	30.1	24.5	22.9	45.0	25.0	20.5	21.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 454	2 454	2 313	239	114	88	15	28	44	45
Less than 20 percent -----	1 787	1 787	1 691	193	82	70	7	18	31	37
20 to 24 percent -----	429	429	396	26	32	11	—	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent -----	95	95	95	15	—	—	—	—	13	—
30 to 34 percent -----	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	33	33	33	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	101	101	89	—	—	7	—	10	—	6
Median -----	16.3	16.3	16.4	17.6	17.5	17.3	20.3	12.5	13.5	15.6
\$35,000 or more -----	1 170	1 170	1 059	73	28	15	29	—	13	43
Less than 20 percent -----	1 077	1 077	973	73	18	15	20	—	13	38
20 to 24 percent -----	17	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	21	21	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	55	55	51	—	10	—	9	—	—	2
Median -----	10.7	10.7	10.9	11.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	10.4	13.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Buchanan County—Con.			St. Joseph city, Buchanan County						
	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 32	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	367	97	87	408	1 315	877	428	706	887	1 527
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	161	57	21	269	780	377	177	342	427	895
Less than \$300 -----	27	—	—	13	31	149	61	34	21	87
\$300 to \$399 -----	28	5	6	20	144	105	66	53	45	98
\$400 to \$499 -----	51	5	5	32	150	64	17	57	60	87
\$500 to \$599 -----	40	11	—	29	80	28	27	62	121	122
\$600 to \$799 -----	8	36	—	105	214	31	6	66	81	180
\$800 to \$999 -----	7	—	—	48	82	—	—	31	39	148
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	10	14	53	—	—	23	55	151
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	10	—	63
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	5	15
Median (dollars) -----	430	760	495	684	557	344	337	528	556	701
Not mortgaged -----	206	40	66	139	535	500	251	364	460	632
Less than \$100 -----	37	—	10	7	71	110	35	76	31	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	135	14	47	113	338	364	190	236	323	387
\$200 to \$299 -----	31	13	5	19	91	17	21	43	97	221
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	13	4	—	28	9	5	4	9	24
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	150	243	137	161	166	128	134	131	170	186
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	135	9	55	77	257	390	170	277	176	219
Less than 20 percent -----	62	—	36	32	129	245	108	151	61	82
20 to 24 percent -----	32	4	9	20	27	45	23	31	30	7
25 to 29 percent -----	3	—	—	6	5	35	17	33	21	22
30 to 34 percent -----	10	—	—	—	23	24	9	14	16	—
35 percent or more -----	28	5	10	7	73	41	13	37	48	100
Not computed -----	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	11	—	8
Median -----	20.9	50.0+	17.2	20.1	19.9	17.2	18.0	17.7	24.5	28.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	101	11	22	99	301	343	128	161	268	374
Less than 20 percent -----	76	11	17	38	235	288	120	127	189	309
20 to 24 percent -----	25	—	5	6	49	50	8	22	40	8
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	42	12	5	—	—	14	9
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	21	10
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	6	4	38
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.7	12.5	10.0-	25.7	14.5	10.3	11.3	15.3	11.6	12.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	93	34	—	132	296	100	111	111	184	435
Less than 20 percent -----	90	34	—	79	206	94	111	92	160	324
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	26	60	6	—	12	12	51
25 to 29 percent -----	3	—	—	27	17	—	—	7	5	47
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	7	13
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	11.4	—	17.3	13.9	10.0-	10.0-	11.4	10.0-	14.5
\$50,000 or more -----	38	43	10	100	461	44	19	157	259	499
Less than 20 percent -----	38	43	—	92	441	44	19	153	225	408
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	10	8	13	—	—	—	15	62
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	19	15
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	13.6	22.5	12.6	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	12.2	10.9	12.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	83	19	122	571	303	435	290	266	286	909
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	2	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	36
\$100 to \$199 -----	13	—	—	—	8	69	28	6	—	125
\$200 to \$299 -----	14	—	30	21	22	130	155	76	27	150
\$300 to \$399 -----	23	8	76	349	75	131	60	108	101	180
\$400 to \$499 -----	3	11	—	166	99	32	29	38	113	258
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—	12	75	—	6	12	13	80
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	28
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	6	24
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	5
No cash rent -----	—	—	16	5	17	44	12	26	15	23
Median (dollars) -----	297	428	329	379	434	282	269	322	402	358
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	22	11	26	123	50	200	97	89	66	273
Less than 20 percent -----	2	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	13
20 to 24 percent -----	2	—	—	—	—	30	5	—	—	86
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	26	12	—	—	22
30 to 34 percent -----	2	—	—	—	8	5	5	8	—	28
35 percent or more -----	8	11	21	118	27	86	62	69	57	112
Not computed -----	8	—	5	5	15	34	13	12	9	12
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	44.5	37.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	31.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	31	4	28	136	36	93	116	107	85	178
Less than 20 percent -----	9	—	7	—	—	9	22	5	6	—
20 to 24 percent -----	3	—	—	14	10	42	25	25	11	29
25 to 29 percent -----	—	4	4	53	5	23	28	36	47	40
30 to 34 percent -----	2	—	10	34	10	9	22	12	8	72
35 percent or more -----	5	—	7	35	11	10	19	22	13	32
Not computed -----	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5
Median -----	20.8	27.5	31.5	30.1	31.5	24.5	27.0	27.8	27.7	31.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	28	4	48	239	111	114	50	63	61	261
Less than 20 percent -----	14	—	31	193	62	82	44	37	38	127
20 to 24 percent -----	8	4	6	26	27	32	—	14	23	98
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	15	13	—	—	5	—	9
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	14
Not computed -----	6	—	11	—	3	—	6	7	—	10
Median -----	13.9	22.5	14.8	17.6	18.9	17.5	12.5	17.6	17.3	19.9
\$35,000 or more -----	2	—	20	73	106	28	27	7	74	197
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	20	73	101	18	27	7	68	177
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	2	—	—	—	5	10	—	—	6	8
Median -----	—	—	10.0	11.3	12.1	10.0-	10.0-	12.5	10.4	12.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.								
	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	1 382	351	517	199	—	832	1 518	731
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	—	770	182	165	36	—	349	746	289
Less than \$300	—	89	75	65	9	—	157	129	40
\$300 to \$399	—	244	65	14	21	—	98	169	87
\$400 to \$499	—	137	17	27	—	—	50	229	81
\$500 to \$599	—	150	21	25	6	—	22	143	57
\$600 to \$799	—	45	4	26	—	—	22	76	19
\$800 to \$999	—	78	—	8	—	—	—	—	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	431	322	408	363	—	334	426	423
Not mortgaged	—	612	169	352	163	—	483	772	442
Less than \$100	—	14	25	86	35	—	144	155	24
\$100 to \$199	—	548	116	203	109	—	316	580	398
\$200 to \$299	—	50	20	51	13	—	10	30	14
\$300 to \$399	—	—	4	7	—	—	13	7	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$500 or more	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	139	145	129	131	—	122	132	144
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	—	451	201	220	119	—	453	641	284
Less than 20 percent	—	206	96	122	71	—	230	355	177
20 to 24 percent	—	76	27	12	4	—	68	92	25
25 to 29 percent	—	25	9	19	—	—	25	63	6
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	6	5	—	36	29	30
35 percent or more	—	122	69	55	39	—	94	93	40
Not computed	—	15	—	6	—	—	—	9	6
Median	—	20.8	20.8	17.7	16.4	—	19.6	18.1	15.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	420	99	150	54	—	198	446	245
Less than 20 percent	—	357	99	128	48	—	188	330	211
20 to 24 percent	—	36	—	13	—	—	—	66	27
25 to 29 percent	—	13	—	5	6	—	—	39	7
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	4	—	—	10	11	—
35 percent or more	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	12.4	14.0	10.0	10.0	—	10.0	15.0	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	315	32	81	26	—	112	273	134
Less than 20 percent	—	244	32	72	26	—	104	273	125
20 to 24 percent	—	33	—	9	—	—	8	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	13.2	10.0	11.2	10.0	—	11.1	12.1	10.6
\$50,000 or more	—	196	19	66	—	—	69	158	68
Less than 20 percent	—	196	19	58	—	—	69	158	68
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	—	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	835	841	816	295	290	671	648	237
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	24	69	29	7	14	27	11	—
\$100 to \$199	—	84	253	202	129	150	89	82	—
\$200 to \$299	—	197	265	313	77	67	275	220	36
\$300 to \$399	—	347	185	180	54	6	157	212	75
\$400 to \$499	—	103	41	50	12	8	60	72	98
\$500 to \$599	—	41	8	7	5	11	17	27	8
\$600 to \$749	—	16	—	7	—	17	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	23	20	28	11	—	46	24	20
Median (dollars)	—	329	222	247	204	191	263	300	398
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	—	254	469	376	156	162	364	198	50
Less than 20 percent	—	22	40	23	13	—	5	12	—
20 to 24 percent	—	20	19	34	—	34	—	19	—
25 to 29 percent	—	9	53	32	12	35	33	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	9	23	14	—	16	12	11	—
35 percent or more	—	167	320	244	115	77	247	141	44
Not computed	—	27	14	29	16	—	67	15	6
Median	—	50.0+	43.9	47.4	50.0+	33.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	285	213	249	87	71	145	169	59
Less than 20 percent	—	55	66	79	50	12	65	59	8
20 to 24 percent	—	70	35	84	15	21	26	42	5
25 to 29 percent	—	62	34	33	—	17	26	44	8
30 to 34 percent	—	27	25	13	—	—	9	6	22
35 percent or more	—	48	53	28	15	21	19	18	16
Not computed	—	23	—	12	7	—	—	—	—
Median	—	25.5	25.8	22.4	18.1	25.7	21.4	23.0	31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	218	135	155	28	37	141	189	73
Less than 20 percent	—	138	129	130	22	21	141	154	50
20 to 24 percent	—	65	—	25	—	—	—	12	14
25 to 29 percent	—	6	—	—	6	11	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	9	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	16	9
Median	—	18.0	11.7	15.5	14.1	13.4	13.0	15.2	18.0
\$35,000 or more	—	78	24	36	24	20	21	92	55
Less than 20 percent	—	68	24	31	24	14	21	92	50
20 to 24 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Median	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.7	10.0	10.0	13.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.								
	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	920	903	528	95	663	174	665	509	714
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	643	421	196	25	324	109	321	173	306
Less than \$300.....	134	58	61	7	96	—	104	67	106
\$300 to \$399.....	122	102	90	11	91	19	85	73	115
\$400 to \$499.....	189	112	11	—	70	14	62	21	68
\$500 to \$599.....	135	78	12	7	35	34	30	—	5
\$600 to \$799.....	51	60	17	—	20	42	36	6	5
\$800 to \$999.....	—	6	5	—	12	—	4	6	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	431	452	342	346	376	565	347	322	335
Not mortgaged.....	277	482	332	70	339	65	344	336	408
Less than \$100.....	19	62	46	25	65	5	25	48	94
\$100 to \$199.....	258	395	268	45	258	60	290	276	292
\$200 to \$299.....	—	25	7	—	16	—	24	6	22
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	147	133	129	113	125	147	144	128	123
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	227	315	276	43	262	26	196	201	290
Less than 20 percent.....	84	183	160	30	129	6	109	130	179
20 to 24 percent.....	42	35	45	—	33	5	29	23	34
25 to 29 percent.....	16	41	16	—	26	—	11	17	22
30 to 34 percent.....	19	18	6	—	25	—	25	18	12
35 percent or more.....	59	38	42	5	42	15	22	13	37
Not computed.....	7	—	7	8	7	—	—	—	6
Median.....	23.1	17.2	14.6	12.9	19.7	37.0	18.6	15.4	16.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	263	252	135	32	207	42	224	155	283
Less than 20 percent.....	175	185	106	32	191	34	206	117	254
20 to 24 percent.....	47	27	24	—	10	6	12	26	22
25 to 29 percent.....	33	36	—	—	6	—	—	6	7
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.4	12.0	12.2	10.0	10.2	15.4	10.4	10.0	11.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	283	167	91	20	120	71	177	84	96
Less than 20 percent.....	260	163	84	20	120	60	165	78	89
20 to 24 percent.....	17	4	7	—	—	11	12	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.2	11.1	10.0	10.0	11.3	15.9	10.0	10.0	11.0
\$50,000 or more.....	147	169	26	—	74	35	68	69	45
Less than 20 percent.....	147	169	26	—	74	35	64	69	45
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.4	—	10.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	446	293	302	47	277	46	131	199	204
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	6	21	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
\$100 to \$199.....	73	96	37	26	53	—	9	67	30
\$200 to \$299.....	56	67	147	15	99	16	42	64	80
\$300 to \$399.....	112	82	60	—	63	13	47	57	51
\$400 to \$499.....	94	19	32	—	27	—	14	—	13
\$500 to \$599.....	74	3	—	—	9	8	—	—	7
\$600 to \$749.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	18	5	26	6	20	9	19	—	23
Median (dollars).....	372	243	269	192	279	335	328	236	265
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	130	150	148	32	111	8	77	130	75
Less than 20 percent.....	6	9	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	20	16	16	—	—	—	9	19	—
25 to 29 percent.....	29	8	—	—	17	—	6	20	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	16	24	—	—	—	8	6	24
35 percent or more.....	61	94	95	17	69	8	45	85	35
Not computed.....	2	7	13	15	13	—	9	—	16
Median.....	33.8	38.0	48.2	45.0	50.0+	37.5	50.0+	39.8	38.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	93	95	77	6	63	6	26	34	72
Less than 20 percent.....	7	40	31	—	11	—	7	13	31
20 to 24 percent.....	16	22	13	—	29	—	6	15	14
25 to 29 percent.....	21	12	6	6	10	—	13	6	7
30 to 34 percent.....	12	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	13
35 percent or more.....	28	7	8	—	6	6	—	—	—
Not computed.....	9	5	13	—	7	—	—	—	7
Median.....	29.5	21.1	20.4	27.5	22.9	45.0	25.0	21.3	20.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	114	35	60	9	88	7	28	30	44
Less than 20 percent.....	69	24	53	9	70	7	18	30	31
20 to 24 percent.....	31	11	7	—	11	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	4	—	—	—	7	—	10	—	—
Median.....	17.6	15.4	13.4	12.5	17.3	17.5	12.5	13.1	13.5
\$35,000 or more.....	109	13	17	—	15	25	—	5	13
Less than 20 percent.....	99	13	17	—	15	16	—	5	13
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	3	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Median.....	13.1	10.0	13.3	—	10.0	10.0	—	12.5	10.4

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph city, Buchanan County—Con.				Remainder of Buchanan County				
	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 32 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	16	25	19	87	5	176	5
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	-	-	5	11	9	41	5	120	-
Less than \$300 -----	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	-	5	6	-	6	5	-	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	15	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	26	-
\$600 to \$799 -----	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	56	-
\$800 to \$999 -----	-	-	-	-	9	11	-	8	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	-	-	375	346	875	525	325	672	-
Not mortgaged -----	-	-	11	14	10	46	-	56	5
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	-	-	5	9	10	41	-	29	5
\$200 to \$299 -----	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	27	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	-	-	254	125	125	132	-	148	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	-	-	5	20	6	47	5	21	5
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	5	6	24	-	-	5
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	9	-	-	5	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	5	6	-	14	-	7	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	50.0+	22.8	10.0-	14.8	22.5	28.8	12.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	-	-	6	5	9	18	-	28	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	6	-	-	13	-	19	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	12.5	22.5	32.5	10.0	-	13.7	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	-	-	5	-	-	11	-	50	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	29	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	21	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	12.5	-	-	22.5	-	18.6	-
\$50,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	4	11	-	77	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	-	4	11	-	66	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	-	-	10.0-	10.0-	-	10.3	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	7	41	-	-	-	12	-
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	4	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
\$600 to \$749 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent -----	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	-	-	438	306	-	-	-	563	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	-	-	7	11	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	7	11	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	50.0+	50.0+	-	-	-	-	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	-	17.5	-	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	8	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	-	15.7	-	-	-	22.5	-
\$35,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0-	-

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Buchanan County—Con.							
	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30 (pt.)	Tract 31	Tract 32 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	209	640	367	81	—	62
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	—	—	123	438	161	52	—	10
Less than \$300	—	—	24	15	27	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	11	55	28	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	12	53	51	5	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	33	82	40	11	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	25	156	8	36	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	18	53	7	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	563	622	430	764	—	1 125
Not mortgaged	—	—	86	202	206	29	—	52
Less than \$100	—	—	—	11	37	—	—	5
\$100 to \$199	—	—	36	95	135	9	—	38
\$200 to \$299	—	—	38	85	31	7	—	5
\$300 to \$399	—	—	12	11	—	13	—	4
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	213	196	150	239	—	139
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	—	57	122	135	4	—	35
Less than 20 percent	—	—	30	37	62	—	—	31
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	25	32	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	3	5	3	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	18	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	24	37	28	—	—	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	19.4	24.8	20.9	22.5	—	15.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	53	153	101	5	—	17
Less than 20 percent	—	—	35	98	76	5	—	17
20 to 24 percent	—	—	10	35	25	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	8	11	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	11.7	16.6	12.7	12.5	—	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	68	225	93	29	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	50	170	90	29	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	14	41	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	4	5	3	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	16.2	16.4	10.0	10.8	—	—
\$50,000 or more	—	—	31	140	38	43	—	10
Less than 20 percent	—	—	27	128	38	43	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	4	12	—	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	10.3	13.6	10.0	13.6	—	22.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	106	142	83	12	16	81
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	17	12	13	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	39	29	14	—	—	18
\$300 to \$399	—	—	39	52	23	8	—	58
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	12	3	4	16	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	11	18	28	—	—	5
Median (dollars)	—	—	288	346	297	338	438	340
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	—	—	21	41	22	4	—	15
Less than 20 percent	—	—	3	10	2	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	9	21	8	4	—	10
Not computed	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	5
Median	—	—	28.8	38.4	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	28	13	31	4	—	21
Less than 20 percent	—	—	5	5	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	2	5	3	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	10
35 percent or more	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	7
Not computed	—	—	11	—	12	—	—	—
Median	—	—	26.9	21.5	20.8	27.5	—	33.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	31	45	28	4	—	25
Less than 20 percent	—	—	26	37	14	—	—	19
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	2	8	4	—	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
Median	—	—	12.8	15.6	13.9	22.5	—	14.5
\$35,000 or more	—	—	26	43	2	—	16	20
Less than 20 percent	—	—	26	38	—	—	16	20
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Median	—	—	10.0	13.6	—	—	10.0	10.0

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		St. Joseph city, Buchanan County	
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 10	Tract 14
Occupied housing units	31 255	31 255	27 223	1 013	1 424
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	245	245	155	—	—
1985 to 1988	942	942	693	—	—
1980 to 1984	1 513	1 513	1 156	7	20
1970 to 1979	5 557	5 557	4 289	130	62
1960 to 1969	4 761	4 761	4 157	48	156
1950 to 1959	4 180	4 180	3 920	33	116
1940 to 1949	2 369	2 369	2 143	34	164
1939 or earlier	11 688	11 688	10 710	761	906
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	307	307	292	64	—
1 bedroom	3 751	3 751	3 563	368	269
2 bedrooms	11 690	11 690	10 399	238	673
3 bedrooms	11 824	11 824	9 879	215	347
4 bedrooms	2 890	2 890	2 479	63	101
5 or more bedrooms	793	793	611	65	34
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	31 168	31 168	27 150	1 013	1 424
Source of water, public system or private company	30 708	30 708	27 154	1 013	1 424
Sewage disposal, public sewer	25 223	25 223	25 097	1 013	1 417
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	141	141	90	—	23
Owner-occupied housing units	112	112	67	—	23
Renter-occupied housing units	29	29	23	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	24 910	24 910	24 429	970	1 365
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 083	2 083	346	5	34
Electricity	3 262	3 262	2 037	31	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	287	287	85	—	—
All other fuels	692	692	305	—	25
No fuel used	21	21	21	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	3 275	3 275	3 140	335	295
1	11 456	11 456	10 644	500	649
2	11 366	11 366	9 670	152	353
3 or more	5 158	5 158	3 769	26	127
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.6	.9	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	21 506	21 506	18 154	330	829
1989 to March 1990	1 831	1 831	1 563	53	63
1985 to 1988	4 692	4 692	4 003	46	118
1980 to 1984	3 143	3 143	2 549	79	133
1970 to 1979	4 969	4 969	4 085	43	197
1969 or earlier	6 871	6 871	5 954	109	318
Renter-occupied housing units	9 749	9 749	9 069	683	595
1989 to March 1990	4 397	4 397	4 182	423	256
1985 to 1988	3 462	3 462	3 208	185	200
1980 to 1984	967	967	871	34	88
1970 to 1979	648	648	563	31	19
1969 or earlier	275	275	245	10	32
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	1 690	1 690	1 549	189	209
Householder 65 years and over	8 814	8 814	7 941	257	415
Owner-occupied housing units	6 788	6 788	6 005	132	306
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	84	84	59	—	10
No telephone in unit	163	163	141	19	22
No vehicle available	1 997	1 997	1 891	129	145
Complete plumbing facilities	31 114	31 114	27 133	1 013	1 401
1.00 or less persons per room	30 668	30 668	26 732	983	1 357
1.01 or more persons per room	446	446	401	30	44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	141	141	90	—	23
1.00 or less persons per room	141	141	90	—	23
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 890	32 890	32 324	23 797	20 576
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 232	18 232	17 673	11 416	12 987
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 898	4 898	4 542	424	411
Owner-occupied housing units	2 013	2 013	1 774	85	139
Renter-occupied housing units	2 885	2 885	2 768	339	272

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		St. Joseph city, Buchanan County	
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 10	Tract 14
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	18 010	18 010	16 377	279	764
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage -----	9 022	9 022	8 081	155	317
Less than \$300 -----	1 568	1 568	1 496	66	139
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 994	1 994	1 898	51	94
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 645	1 645	1 505	13	45
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 387	1 387	1 186	21	17
\$600 to \$799 -----	1 344	1 344	1 067	4	22
\$800 to \$999 -----	578	578	472	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	391	391	342	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	81	81	81	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	34	34	34	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	447	447	435	326	338
Not mortgaged -----	8 988	8 988	8 296	124	447
Less than \$100 -----	1 242	1 242	1 184	22	139
\$100 to \$199 -----	6 587	6 587	6 189	86	295
\$200 to \$299 -----	955	955	762	12	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	157	157	117	—	13
\$400 to \$499 -----	28	28	28	4	—
\$500 or more -----	19	19	16	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	140	140	138	142	121
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000 -----	6 010	6 010	5 573	160	436
Less than 20 percent -----	3 154	3 154	2 959	59	218
20 to 24 percent -----	800	800	734	27	68
25 to 29 percent -----	448	448	423	9	20
30 to 34 percent -----	337	337	300	—	36
35 percent or more -----	1 190	1 190	1 076	65	94
Not computed -----	81	81	81	—	—
Median -----	18.9	18.9	18.7	23.9	20.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	5 135	5 135	4 760	72	181
Less than 20 percent -----	4 131	4 131	3 877	72	171
20 to 24 percent -----	553	553	483	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	246	246	227	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	105	105	96	—	10
35 percent or more -----	100	100	77	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.2	12.2	12.0	15.1	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	3 804	3 804	3 328	28	82
Less than 20 percent -----	3 236	3 236	2 868	28	74
20 to 24 percent -----	354	354	267	—	8
25 to 29 percent -----	159	159	147	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	46	46	46	—	—
35 percent or more -----	9	9	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.8	11.8	11.4	10.0	11.9
\$50,000 or more -----	3 061	3 061	2 716	19	65
Less than 20 percent -----	2 860	2 860	2 552	19	65
20 to 24 percent -----	147	147	110	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	36	36	36	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	11	11	11	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	7	7	7	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	9 494	9 494	9 042	683	595
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100 -----	214	214	212	40	12
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 560	1 560	1 518	219	81
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 630	2 630	2 530	230	267
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 682	2 682	2 498	137	138
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 321	1 321	1 286	35	49
\$500 to \$599 -----	423	423	405	8	9
\$600 to \$749 -----	79	79	79	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	69	69	60	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	23	23	23	—	—
No cash rent -----	493	493	431	14	39
Median (dollars) -----	303	303	302	222	258
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000 -----	3 654	3 654	3 551	394	310
Less than 20 percent -----	141	141	136	33	—
20 to 24 percent -----	342	342	327	19	—
25 to 29 percent -----	280	280	274	37	23
30 to 34 percent -----	226	226	224	18	12
35 percent or more -----	2 314	2 314	2 262	273	215
Not computed -----	351	351	328	14	60
Median -----	47.7	47.7	47.7	43.4	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	2 419	2 419	2 322	164	123
Less than 20 percent -----	542	542	523	47	49
20 to 24 percent -----	552	552	542	26	26
25 to 29 percent -----	505	505	493	19	20
30 to 34 percent -----	300	300	282	19	9
35 percent or more -----	402	402	387	53	19
Not computed -----	118	118	95	—	—
Median -----	25.6	25.6	25.5	27.4	22.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 303	2 303	2 162	104	141
Less than 20 percent -----	1 651	1 651	1 555	104	141
20 to 24 percent -----	420	420	387	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	95	95	95	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	9	9	9	—	—
35 percent or more -----	33	33	33	—	—
Not computed -----	95	95	83	—	—
Median -----	16.4	16.4	16.5	12.0	13.0
\$35,000 or more -----	1 118	1 118	1 007	21	21
Less than 20 percent -----	1 025	1 025	921	21	21
20 to 24 percent -----	17	17	17	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	21	21	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	55	55	51	—	—
Median -----	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.0	10.0

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		St. Joseph city, Buchanan County
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 10
Occupied housing units	892	892	883	224
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	27	27	27	—
1980 to 1984	42	42	42	4
1970 to 1979	170	170	161	44
1960 to 1969	68	68	68	7
1950 to 1959	67	67	67	—
1940 to 1949	57	57	57	—
1939 or earlier	461	461	461	169
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	15	15	15	—
1 bedroom	157	157	157	64
2 bedrooms	254	254	254	72
3 bedrooms	364	364	355	69
4 bedrooms	71	71	71	12
5 or more bedrooms	31	31	31	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	892	892	883	224
Source of water, public system or private company	892	892	883	224
Sewage disposal, public sewer	879	879	873	214
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	785	785	785	186
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	—
Electricity	97	97	88	28
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	10	10	10	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	227	227	227	80
1	343	343	337	84
2	222	222	222	47
3 or more	100	100	97	13
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	388	388	379	72
1989 to March 1990	13	13	13	—
1985 to 1988	49	49	46	8
1980 to 1984	89	89	89	23
1970 to 1979	142	142	136	16
1969 or earlier	95	95	95	25
Renter-occupied housing units	504	504	504	152
1989 to March 1990	179	179	179	58
1985 to 1988	251	251	251	79
1980 to 1984	57	57	57	4
1970 to 1979	13	13	13	7
1969 or earlier	4	4	4	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	111	111	111	50
Householder 65 years and over	194	194	194	53
Owner-occupied housing units	113	113	113	28
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	12	12	12	—
No vehicle available	80	80	80	28
Complete plumbing facilities	892	892	883	224
1.00 or less persons per room	867	867	858	215
1.01 or more persons per room	25	25	25	9
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 674	27 674	27 688	20 649
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 570	17 570	17 570	13 303
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	267	267	267	92
Owner-occupied housing units	55	55	55	4
Renter-occupied housing units	212	212	212	88

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County		St. Joseph city, Buchanan County
		Total	St. Joseph city	Tract 10
Specified owner-occupied housing units	371	371	368	72
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	155	155	152	27
Less than \$300	39	39	39	9
\$300 to \$399	30	30	30	14
\$400 to \$499	31	31	31	4
\$500 to \$599	28	28	28	—
\$600 to \$799	27	27	24	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	425	425	421	316
Not mortgaged	216	216	216	45
Less than \$100	16	16	16	3
\$100 to \$199	155	155	155	30
\$200 to \$299	41	41	41	8
\$300 to \$399	4	4	4	4
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	153	153	153	156
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	157	157	157	41
Less than 20 percent	87	87	87	37
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	—
25 to 29 percent	12	12	12	—
30 to 34 percent	16	16	16	—
35 percent or more	20	20	20	4
Not computed	14	14	14	—
Median	18.9	18.9	18.9	17.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	84	84	84	27
Less than 20 percent	78	78	78	27
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	100	100	100	4
Less than 20 percent	94	94	94	4
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	30	30	27	—
Less than 20 percent	30	30	27	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	11.5	11.5	11.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	504	504	504	152
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	72	72	72	29
\$100 to \$199	80	80	80	34
\$200 to \$299	85	85	85	35
\$300 to \$399	154	154	154	48
\$400 to \$499	74	74	74	6
\$500 to \$599	18	18	18	—
\$600 to \$749	7	7	7	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	14	14	14	—
Median (dollars)	308	308	308	222
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	200	200	200	75
Less than 20 percent	38	38	38	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	40	40	40	16
30 to 34 percent	5	5	5	5
35 percent or more	96	96	96	47
Not computed	21	21	21	—
Median	40.3	40.3	40.3	45.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	144	144	144	49
Less than 20 percent	45	45	45	19
20 to 24 percent	21	21	21	9
25 to 29 percent	38	38	38	15
30 to 34 percent	19	19	19	6
35 percent or more	21	21	21	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	25.8	25.8	25.8	23.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	122	122	122	25
Less than 20 percent	113	113	113	25
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	16.1	16.1	16.1	11.1
\$35,000 or more	38	38	38	3
Less than 20 percent	38	38	38	3
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County	
		Total	St. Joseph city
Occupied housing units -----	476	476	414
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	6	6	6
1980 to 1984 -----	6	6	6
1970 to 1979 -----	71	71	33
1960 to 1969 -----	94	94	94
1950 to 1959 -----	39	39	39
1940 to 1949 -----	48	48	48
1939 or earlier -----	212	212	188
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	7	7	7
1 bedroom -----	49	49	49
2 bedrooms -----	187	187	183
3 bedrooms -----	188	188	138
4 bedrooms -----	29	29	29
5 or more bedrooms -----	16	16	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	476	476	414
Source of water, public system or private company -----	459	459	414
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	395	395	395
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	384	384	368
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	49	49	12
Electricity -----	26	26	22
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	5	5	—
All other fuels -----	12	12	12
No fuel used -----	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	83	83	83
1 -----	175	175	163
2 -----	147	147	120
3 or more -----	71	71	48
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.5	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	305	305	251
1989 to March 1990 -----	5	5	5
1985 to 1988 -----	62	62	53
1980 to 1984 -----	35	35	25
1970 to 1979 -----	103	103	80
1969 or earlier -----	100	100	88
Renter-occupied housing units -----	171	171	163
1989 to March 1990 -----	97	97	97
1985 to 1988 -----	55	55	55
1980 to 1984 -----	19	19	11
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	31	31	31
Householder 65 years and over -----	57	57	52
Owner-occupied housing units -----	50	50	45
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	22	22	22
Complete plumbing facilities -----	476	476	414
1.00 or less persons per room -----	469	469	407
1.01 or more persons per room -----	7	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	28 692	28 692	24 864
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 039	17 039	17 244
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	143	143	135
Owner-occupied housing units -----	72	72	72
Renter-occupied housing units -----	71	71	63

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County	
		Total	St. Joseph city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	267	267	229
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	168	168	134
Less than \$300	20	20	20
\$300 to \$399	34	34	25
\$400 to \$499	32	32	32
\$500 to \$599	16	16	16
\$600 to \$799	49	49	24
\$800 to \$999	4	4	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	5	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	8	8	8
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	493	493	464
Not mortgaged	99	99	95
Less than \$100	12	12	12
\$100 to \$199	80	80	76
\$200 to \$299	7	7	7
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	132	132	131
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	108	108	104
Less than 20 percent	36	36	36
20 to 24 percent	4	4	—
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent	15	15	15
35 percent or more	28	28	28
Not computed	14	14	14
Median	28.2	28.2	29.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	73	73	55
Less than 20 percent	46	46	37
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	22	22	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	13.3	13.3	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	49	49	49
Less than 20 percent	49	49	49
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.3	15.3	15.3
\$50,000 or more	37	37	21
Less than 20 percent	32	32	16
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.2	12.2	13.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	163	163	163
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	3	3	3
\$100 to \$199	39	39	39
\$200 to \$299	18	18	18
\$300 to \$399	66	66	66
\$400 to \$499	29	29	29
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	8	8	8
Median (dollars)	321	321	321
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	63	63	63
Less than 20 percent	3	3	3
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	51	51	51
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	36	36	36
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8
35 percent or more	13	13	13
Not computed	2	2	2
Median	32.5	32.5	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	41	41	41
Less than 20 percent	26	26	26
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	6	6	6
Median	12.0	12.0	12.0
\$35,000 or more	23	23	23
Less than 20 percent	23	23	23
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County	
		Total	St. Joseph city
Occupied housing units -----	31 004	31 004	27 004
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	245	245	155
1985 to 1988 -----	942	942	693
1980 to 1984 -----	1 507	1 507	1 150
1970 to 1979 -----	5 508	5 508	4 263
1960 to 1969 -----	4 702	4 702	4 098
1950 to 1959 -----	4 165	4 165	3 905
1940 to 1949 -----	2 349	2 349	2 123
1939 or earlier -----	11 586	11 586	10 617
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	307	307	292
1 bedroom -----	3 729	3 729	3 541
2 bedrooms -----	11 583	11 583	10 296
3 bedrooms -----	11 720	11 720	9 803
4 bedrooms -----	2 880	2 880	2 469
5 or more bedrooms -----	785	785	603
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	30 917	30 917	26 931
Source of water, public system or private company -----	30 457	30 457	26 935
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	25 010	25 010	24 884
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	141	141	90
Owner-occupied housing units -----	112	112	67
Renter-occupied housing units -----	29	29	23
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	24 695	24 695	24 224
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2 065	2 065	341
Electricity -----	3 249	3 249	2 028
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	282	282	85
All other fuels -----	692	692	305
No fuel used -----	21	21	21
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	3 240	3 240	3 105
1 -----	11 366	11 366	10 558
2 -----	11 285	11 285	9 603
3 or more -----	5 113	5 113	3 738
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	21 340	21 340	18 020
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 826	1 826	1 558
1985 to 1988 -----	4 648	4 648	3 968
1980 to 1984 -----	3 133	3 133	2 549
1970 to 1979 -----	4 923	4 923	4 047
1969 or earlier -----	6 810	6 810	5 898
Renter-occupied housing units -----	9 664	9 664	8 984
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 359	4 359	4 144
1985 to 1988 -----	3 426	3 426	3 172
1980 to 1984 -----	956	956	860
1970 to 1979 -----	648	648	563
1969 or earlier -----	275	275	245
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	1 681	1 681	1 540
Householder 65 years and over -----	8 774	8 774	7 906
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 755	6 755	5 977
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	84	84	59
No telephone in unit -----	163	163	141
No vehicle available -----	1 992	1 992	1 886
Complete plumbing facilities -----	30 863	30 863	26 914
1.00 or less persons per room -----	30 417	30 417	26 513
1.01 or more persons per room -----	446	446	401
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	141	141	90
1.00 or less persons per room -----	141	141	90
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	32 919	32 919	32 367
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 267	18 267	17 705
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	4 817	4 817	4 461
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 972	1 972	1 733
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 845	2 845	2 728

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Joseph, MO MSA	Buchanan County	
		Total	St. Joseph city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	17 861	17 861	16 251
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	8 938	8 938	8 016
Less than \$300	1 568	1 568	1 496
\$300 to \$399	1 983	1 983	1 887
\$400 to \$499	1 626	1 626	1 486
\$500 to \$599	1 371	1 371	1 170
\$600 to \$799	1 318	1 318	1 060
\$800 to \$999	574	574	468
\$1,000 to \$1,499	391	391	342
\$1,500 to \$1,999	73	73	73
\$2,000 or more	34	34	34
Median (dollars)	446	446	435
Not mortgaged	8 923	8 923	8 235
Less than \$100	1 237	1 237	1 179
\$100 to \$199	6 534	6 534	6 140
\$200 to \$299	948	948	755
\$300 to \$399	157	157	117
\$400 to \$499	28	28	28
\$500 or more	19	19	16
Median (dollars)	140	140	138
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	5 957	5 957	5 524
Less than 20 percent	3 143	3 143	2 948
20 to 24 percent	796	796	734
25 to 29 percent	437	437	412
30 to 34 percent	337	337	300
35 percent or more	1 170	1 170	1 056
Not computed	74	74	74
Median	18.8	18.8	18.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 090	5 090	4 724
Less than 20 percent	4 106	4 106	3 852
20 to 24 percent	548	548	478
25 to 29 percent	231	231	221
30 to 34 percent	105	105	96
35 percent or more	100	100	77
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.2	12.2	12.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 779	3 779	3 303
Less than 20 percent	3 211	3 211	2 843
20 to 24 percent	354	354	267
25 to 29 percent	159	159	147
30 to 34 percent	46	46	46
35 percent or more	9	9	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	11.8	11.8	11.3
\$50,000 or more	3 035	3 035	2 700
Less than 20 percent	2 834	2 834	2 536
20 to 24 percent	147	147	110
25 to 29 percent	36	36	36
30 to 34 percent	11	11	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	7	7	7
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 409	9 409	8 957
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	211	211	209
\$100 to \$199	1 528	1 528	1 486
\$200 to \$299	2 618	2 618	2 518
\$300 to \$399	2 661	2 661	2 477
\$400 to \$499	1 306	1 306	1 271
\$500 to \$599	423	423	405
\$600 to \$749	79	79	79
\$750 to \$999	69	69	60
\$1,000 or more	23	23	23
No cash rent	491	491	429
Median (dollars)	303	303	302
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	3 607	3 607	3 504
Less than 20 percent	138	138	133
20 to 24 percent	333	333	318
25 to 29 percent	280	280	274
30 to 34 percent	226	226	224
35 percent or more	2 279	2 279	2 227
Not computed	351	351	328
Median	47.6	47.6	47.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 411	2 411	2 314
Less than 20 percent	542	542	523
20 to 24 percent	552	552	542
25 to 29 percent	505	505	493
30 to 34 percent	300	300	282
35 percent or more	396	396	381
Not computed	116	116	93
Median	25.5	25.5	25.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 282	2 282	2 141
Less than 20 percent	1 639	1 639	1 543
20 to 24 percent	411	411	378
25 to 29 percent	95	95	95
30 to 34 percent	9	9	9
35 percent or more	33	33	33
Not computed	95	95	83
Median	16.4	16.4	16.5
\$35,000 or more	1 109	1 109	998
Less than 20 percent	1 016	1 016	912
20 to 24 percent	17	17	17
25 to 29 percent	21	21	18
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	55	55	51
Median	10.7	10.7	10.9

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
St. Joseph, MO MSA -----	83 083	15.5	35 652	15.4	ST. JOSEPH CITY, BUCHANAN COUNTY—Con.				
BUCHANAN COUNTY					Tract 14 -----	3 999	11.4	1 855	11.3
Total -----	83 083	15.5	35 652	15.4	Tract 15 -----	5 285	12.5	2 384	12.3
St. Joseph city -----	71 852	14.6	31 276	14.6	Tract 16 -----	2 459	16.2	1 111	16.3
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN BUCHANAN COUNTY					Tract 17 -----	4 150	16.1	1 552	16.0
Tract 1 -----	2 673	15.5	1 126	15.3	Tract 18 -----	3 635	16.1	1 550	15.6
Tract 3 -----	3 837	15.8	1 616	16.0	Tract 19 -----	2 301	16.1	989	15.8
Tract 21 -----	2 699	15.9	1 128	16.0	Tract 20 -----	371	14.6	171	15.2
Tract 22 -----	1 325	17.1	474	16.5	Tract 21 (pt.) -----	2 690	15.9	1 124	15.9
Tract 23 -----	2 429	15.2	949	15.4	Tract 22 (pt.) -----	752	17.7	279	16.5
Tract 25 -----	2 613	15.1	1 089	15.4	Tract 23 (pt.) -----	2 366	15.4	925	15.6
Tract 28 -----	4 306	21.2	1 566	20.5	Tract 24 -----	1 830	14.4	833	15.6
Tract 29 -----	2 340	27.6	977	27.6	Tract 25 (pt.) -----	2 608	15.1	1 087	15.5
Tract 30 -----	512	18.8	189	16.9	Tract 28 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 32 -----	1 023	17.8	488	14.8	Tract 29 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
ST. JOSEPH CITY, BUCHANAN COUNTY					Tract 30 (pt.) -----	58	27.6	21	28.6
Tract 1 (pt.) -----	2 563	15.5	1 088	15.3	Tract 32 (pt.) -----	236	19.9	91	17.6
Tract 2 -----	4 662	16.8	1 792	16.2	REMAINDER OF BUCHANAN COUNTY				
Tract 3 (pt.) -----	3 468	15.9	1 476	16.0	Tract 1 (pt.) -----	110	14.5	38	13.2
Tract 4 -----	2 017	15.1	902	15.2	Tract 3 (pt.) -----	369	14.9	140	16.4
Tract 5 -----	2 839	15.9	1 123	16.7	Tract 21 (pt.) -----	9	11.1	4	25.0
Tract 6 -----	2 827	16.3	1 276	16.4	Tract 22 (pt.) -----	573	16.4	195	16.4
Tract 7 -----	7 246	11.6	2 827	11.9	Tract 23 (pt.) -----	63	6.3	24	8.3
Tract 8 -----	376	13.0	12	8.3	Tract 25 (pt.) -----	5	—	2	—
Tract 9 -----	5 208	11.6	2 441	11.8	Tract 26 -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 10 -----	2 936	15.2	1 615	15.0	Tract 27 -----	2 176	20.1	835	21.2
Tract 11 -----	3 053	14.9	1 603	15.7	Tract 28 (pt.) -----	4 306	21.2	1 566	20.5
Tract 12 -----	1 212	17.3	763	16.1	Tract 29 (pt.) -----	2 340	27.6	977	27.6
Tract 13 -----	705	11.1	386	15.3	Tract 30 (pt.) -----	454	17.6	168	15.5
					Tract 31 -----	39	7.7	30	13.3
					Tract 32 (pt.) -----	787	17.2	397	14.1

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by “(State).” Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called “joint areas,” and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by “(State).” The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as “Arab” and “West Indian” were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The “West Indian” category excluded “Hispanic” groups such as “Puerto Rican” and “Cuban” that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, “American” is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, “American” was tabulated but included under the category “Ancestry not specified.”

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under “Place of Birth.”)

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as “high school graduate(s)” —persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was “Less than 9th grade.”)

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave “medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology” as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded “barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade” from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were “higher” than professional school degrees, which were “higher” than master’s degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in “noninstitutional group quarters” regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers’ Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers’ camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on “tree farms.”

Other Workers’ Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers’ camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers’ camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.” If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during “street” enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.”

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of “visible in street locations” if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years . . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoa—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoa" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoa or Western Samoa.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent” are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$80” is \$50. The amount assigned to the category “\$1,000 or more” is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as “months vacant”) were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the “Less than 1 month” interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as “No cash rent” in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

$$\text{or}$$

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Missouri

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.7
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons:

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.</p> <p>If Other race, print race.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?			
Last name		<input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
First name Middle initial							
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative		b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative							
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more			
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)							
a. Age b. Year of birth 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0		H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more			
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced							
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)		H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?		b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
<input type="radio"/> Other							
FOR CENSUS USE							
A. Total persons 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9		B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> O F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		G. DO ID 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> e. State f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div>		

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home — Skip to 28
☐ Railroad ☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

Geographic areas

Description

STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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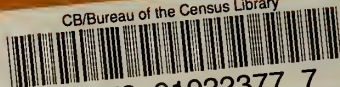
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